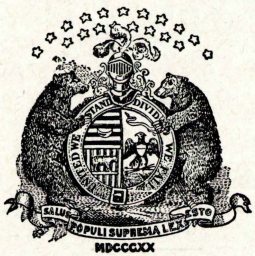
MISSOURI

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH



QUARTERLY BULLETIN.

NEW SERIES.

VOL. 2. JANUARY-MARCH, 1912 NO. 1.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Division of State into Health Districts	3-6
Resolutions Affecting Railway Stations and Trains	6-7
The Bacteriological Laboratory	7-8
Rate of Death by Important Causes and Locality	8-13
Map Showing Death Rate per Thousand by Counties	13
Map Showing Birth Rate per Thousand by Counties	14
Comparison of Births and Deaths by Months	15
Deaths During 1911 from Twenty-four Important Causes	15-16
Table Showing Births by Counties and Important Cities	17-18
Deaths from Important Causes by Counties and Principal Cities	19-22
Births and Deaths Reported During Quarter, January-March, 1912	22-51

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

The State Board of Health wishes to call the attention of the citizens of the State to the service offered by its Bacteriological Laboratory. Although this department is intended chiefly to assist the physicians, it is equally at the command of any citizen. In this connection it is especially desirous in serving schools throughout the State in matters pertaining to Public Health, wherein examination of a bacteriological nature would be useful.

The examination of drinking water for evidence of sewage contamination, of sputum for tubercle bacilli, and of the heads of animals for evidence of rabies are important examples of the kind of work that the laboratory offers to do. There are no fees for any of the examinations made.

Inquiry regarding sending of specimens, and communications with respect to any particular investigation may be addressed to the State Bacteriologist.

BULLETIN

OF THE

Missouri State Board of Health

NEW SERIES.

VOL. 2. JANUARY-MARCH, 1912. No. 1.

DIVISION OF STATE INTO HEALTH DISTRICTS.

For the purpose of effecting a more complete correlation in the operations of the State, county and municipal health officers, the State Board of Health has outlined a plan of districting the State into seven districts, to be known as "Health Districts," and the organizing of the districts into compact working bodies.

The arrangement of these districts is given below.

The policy of grouping contiguous territory has been observed, at least this plan has been followed to the fullest extent advisable, with due consideration given to means of communication, railroad and otherwise. This is essential in serving the convenience of those attending the district meetings and in the frequent joint duties which health officers are called upon to perform.

While it is true that the units of jurisdiction of health officers is defined by statute as state, county, city, town and village, yet the health and sanitary conditions of these units can only be best administered and the entire citizenship of the State fully served through the joint action of health officials and others interested.

The possibility continually exists of a communicable disease having its origin in a municipality, extending beyond the boundaries of such an incorporation and becoming a county problem and even

extending beyond the boundary of such county into one adjoining, or the reverse may be true; a contagious disease may have its beginning in the area of a county outside of municipalities, which extends over the border of incorporation lines involving cities or towns.

The purpose of these district meetings is not only to effect organization, but a program consisting of addresses and papers on public health questions will be prepared for each of these conferences. Upon the program of the various meetings will appear the names of men prominently identified with the public health work of the State and of men residents of the respective districts, who are prominent and active in such districts.

The places for the convening of the various district meetings have been decided upon and are named below. The dates of meeting, however, have not been fixed, with the exception of the date for the holding of the first meeting which is to be in St. Louis, June 26, 1912.

From the office of the State Board of Health letters and programs will be addressed to the various county and municipal health officers.

The public health laws of Missouri are comparatively primitive and are not such as to fully meet the demands of public health, yet by the injection of a little more system and method in their administration, results a hundredfold more may be accomplished than is now being done.

District No. 1.—Place of Meeting, St. Louis, June 26, 1912.

COUNTIES.

Crawford,	Lincoln,	Ste. Genevieve,
Dent,	Montgomery,	St. Louis,
Franklin,	Phelps,	Warren,
Iron,	St. Charles,	Washington.
Jefferson,	St. Francois,	

District No. 2.—Place of Meeting, Hannibal.

COUNTIES.

Adair,	Marion,	Randolph,
Clark,	Monroe,	Schuyler,
Knox,	Pike,	Scotland,
Lewis,	Ralls,	Shelby.
Macon,		

District No. 3.—Place of Meeting, Jefferson City.

COUNTIES.

Audrain,	Cole,	Miller,
Benton,	Cooper,	Moniteau,
Boone,	Gasconade,	Morgan,
Callaway,	Howard,	Osage,
Camden,	Maries,	Pettis.

District No. 4.—Place of Meeting, Cape Girardeau.

COUNTIES.

Bollinger,	Madison,	Ripley,
Butler,	Mississippi,	Reynolds,
Cape Girardeau,	New Madrid,	Scott,
Carter,	Pemiscot,	Stoddard,
Dunklin,	Perry,	Wayne.

District No. 5.—Place of Meeting, Chillicothe.

COUNTIES.

Caldwell,	Gentry,	Mercer,
Carroll,	Grundy,	Nodaway,
Chariton,	Harrison,	Putnam,
Daviess,	Linn,	Sullivan,
DeKalb,	Livingston,	Worth.

District No. 6.—Place of Meeting, Kansas City.

COUNTIES.

Andrew,	Clinton,	Lafayette,
Atchison,	Holt,	Platte,
Bates,	Henry,	Ray,
Buchanan,	Jackson,	Saline,
Cass,	Johnson,	Vernon.
Clay,		

District No. 7.—Place of Meeting, Springfield.

COUNTIES.

Barry,	Howell,	Pulaski,
Barton,	Jasper,	Shannon,
Cedar,	Laclede,	St. Clair,
Christian,	Lawrence,	Stone,
Dade,	McDonald,	Taney,
Dallas,	Newton,	Texas,
Douglas,	Oregon,	Webster,
Greene,	Ozark,	Wright.
Hickory,	Polk,	

RESOLUTIONS AFFECTING RAILWAY STATIONS AND TRAINS, ADOPTED BY THE MISSOURI STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, JANUARY 15, 1912.

Whereas, It has been conclusively demonstrated and is a matter of scientific, as well as general knowledge, that the use of what is usually known as the common drinking cup, the roller towel and the public comb and brush are dangerous and a menace to the public health, in that through these means communication of infectious diseases results.

Therefore be it ruled by the Missouri State Board of Health, that the use of any common drinking cup or other utensil ordinarily used for public drinking purposes in railway stations and trains is prohibited.

It is further ruled that the use of the roller towel in railway stations and trains is prohibited.

It is further ruled that the use of the public comb and brush in railway stations and trains is prohibited.

It is further ruled that no person, or corporation, in charge of or control of any railway train or railway station shall permit the use of the common drinking cup or other utensil used for that purpose, or the roller towel, or the public comb and brush. Such drinking cup or other utensil used for drinking purposes, or roller towel, or comb and brush, shall not be placed in railway stations or coaches; neither shall the same be furnished to the public for common use by persons

in control of trains or railway stations, or by employes in stations or trains, which employes are serving railroad corporations.

The Missouri State Board of Health recommends that railway officials, or those in charge of railway stations and trains, conveniently provide for the public, individual utensils for drinking purposes, which may be purchased at the price of one cent each, such utensils to be placed in either railway stations or trains, or both.

Be it further resolved that the above requirements shall become effective March 1, 1912.

THE BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Tabular view of the work for the first quarter of the year 1912:

	Tuberculosis	Typhoid	Diphtheria	Malaria	Rabies	Gonorrhoea	Water	Tissues	Urine	Miscellaneous	Totals
January	130	13	45	4	.....	12	4	8	54	22	292
February	143	25	20	4	5	16	7	10	58	21	309
March	160	18	27	3	1	14	5	13	70	16	327
Totals	433	56	92	11	6	62	16	31	182	59	.....
Grand total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	928

The total number of examinations for the first quarter of the year 1911 was 323.

The total number of examinations for the first quarter of the year 1912 was 928.

The per cent of increase for the first quarter of the year 1912 over the first quarter of the year 1911 is 187 per cent.

NOTICE CONCERNING EXAMINATION OF URINE, TISSUES, STOMACH CONTENTS AND FECES.

The increasing number of examinations has made it necessary to limit the service of the laboratory more especially to the bacteriological work. For this reason the examination of urine, both chemical and microscopical, and the examination of tissues, stomach contents and feces will be discontinued after June 1st.

This does not apply to the examination of urine for tubercle bacilli in suspected cases of genito-urinary tuberculosis, nor to the examination of tissues or feces where the condition is possibly tuberculosis.

In sending urine to be examined for tubercle bacilli, the following points should be carefully noted:

1. The specimen should be obtained by catheter, and drawn directly into a sterile bottle.

2. It should be stated upon the request card accompanying the specimen that it was obtained by catheter.

3. Two or four ounces of urine should be sent, and no preservative should be used.

SUMMARY SHOWING RATE OF DEATH BY THE TWENTY-FOUR IMPORTANT CAUSES AND LOCALITY.

The State undertakes to protect life, liberty and property, and of these three, life is obviously the most important. While we have successfully guarded our liberties and wealth, we have fallen far short in performing the primary duty in protecting human life.

Many hundreds of thousands of lives are needlessly wasted in this country annually, and in this State during the year 1911 no less than 17,628 or about forty per cent of the 43,390 deaths were due to diseases which could have been avoided or at least postponed by the application of timely preventive measures.

As a State we spend hundreds of thousands of dollars annually in maintaining military and civil forces to protect life, liberty and property from the lawless, or from a possible foreign enemy. Money is appropriated to save wild animals from useless slaughter and domestic animals from disease. We prohibit food and drug adulteration and other dangerous practices in this line. All these functions of the State are well and good, but is it not a true necessary and important duty of the State to assist in prolonging the lives of its citizens who are threatened with preventable maladies of all kinds, whether contagious or not? It is not enough to tell the average man how to avoid danger. He should, if possible, be told when he is in danger and given a chance to save his life.

Free schools are provided by the State to prepare the young for useful lives, but the science of disease prevention is, in a measure, concealed from them, and as a result they go forth in ignorance, one-

half to needless sickness and about forty per cent to a premature death, due to preventable diseases.

The following rates are based on the population of Missouri as shown by the census of 1910:

Typhoid Fever.

Of the total 43,390 deaths reported to this office in 1911, 1,012 were due to typhoid fever, or equivalent to a death rate of 30.8 per 100,000, or 2.33 per cent of all deaths. The death rate of the State outside St. Louis and Kansas City was 2.81 per 100,000; Kansas City shows a death rate of 29 from this disease per 100,000. St. Louis city showed a death rate of 15.5 per 100,000 from this disease, or nearly 9-10 of one per cent of the deaths in St. Louis were caused by typhoid fever.

It is seen that the average death rate of the two large cities from typhoid fever is lower than the remainder of the State.

A few counties, as Dade, Dallas and Stone, showed as high as 7 per cent of the total number of deaths due to typhoid fever.

In Springfield there were 40 deaths from this disease, while there were 621 deaths from all causes, or, in other words, 6.44 per cent of all deaths were due to typhoid fever.

Measles.

Measles caused 579 deaths during 1911, or 1.33 per cent of the total number of deaths. New Madrid county showed the highest per cent of deaths from measles, which was 7.08 per cent. It is very probable that many deaths assigned to other causes were due to measles. For example, many of the deaths attributed to pneumonia, especially broncho-pneumonia, are in reality due to measles, although they are not so compiled if measles is entered on the certificate either as a primary or contributary cause of death.

Since measles are followed many times by more serious diseases, effort should be made to check the prevalence of this disease.

Scarlet Fever.

Scarlet fever resulted in 295 deaths in 1911, 180 of which were in St. Louis city. This makes a death rate of 8.09 per 100,000, which is less than death rate from this disease in the national registration area, as the average rate for the past ten years was 10.6 per 100,000.

The mortality from scarlet fever varies from year to year, and by special precautions before the time when this disease regularly appears, its spread may be restricted.

Whooping Cough.

Whooping cough resulted in 467 deaths in 1911, or 1.07 per cent of the entire number of deaths. In other words, the death rate was 14.1 per 100,000 from this disease.

Dunklin county shows the highest death rate from whooping cough. There were 74 deaths from this disease during 1911, or 10.3 per cent of the deaths. A rate of 2.44 per 1,000 population.

It is very probable, as in the case of measles, many deaths from whooping cough were assigned to other causes, chiefly bronchopneumonia.

Diphtheria and Croup.

There were 650 deaths credited to this disease during the year 1911, which makes this the most fatal epidemic disease of childhood, causing more deaths than either measles, scarlet fever or whooping cough.

The word "croup" is coupled with diphtheria in the international classification, yet only the single disease diphtheria is meant, and all fatal cases of "croup" should be reported as diphtheria.

The rate per 100,000 from diphtheria was 19.7 per cent, which is considerably lower than the rate for the national registration area, namely, 21.7 per cent for the year 1910.

Influenza.

Influenza resulted in 623 deaths during the year 1911, or 1.43 per cent of the total number of deaths. The rate per 100,000 was 18.9 per cent.

More care should be exercised in using this term as a cause of death, and the following extract from an editorial in the Journal of the American Medical Association conveys our meaning:

"The present use of the word "influenza" seems to offer an instructive parallel to that of "malaria" a generation ago. A great many deaths from otherwise undefined causes of all kinds are now ascribed to influenza. Most of the respiratory affections of the winter and early spring are called influenza, or grip."

Tuberculosis. (All Forms.)

There was a total of 5,035 deaths from tuberculosis in 1911, or 11.6 per cent of the total number of deaths, making a death rate per 100,000 of 152. This is not as high as the death rate from the entire registration area, which was 160.3 per 100,000 in 1910.

St. Louis county showed that tuberculosis caused 37.7 per cent of the total deaths in that county. This may be accounted for by the fact that there are a number of tuberculosis sanatoria located in this county.

Other counties showing a high percentage of deaths from this disease were: Howard, 16.7 per cent; Schuyler, 18.4 per cent and Taney with 19 per cent. Shannon county showed the lowest percentage, less than 1 per cent.

Of the cities, Webb City showed the highest percentage, which was 20.8 per cent. In St. Louis 12 per cent of the deaths and in Kansas City 10.4 per cent of the deaths were from tuberculosis.

Cancer.

Cancer resulted in 1,911 deaths during last year, or a death rate of 58 per 100,000. The percentage of deaths from this disease was 4.4 per cent. St. Louis city shows 5.27 per cent of deaths due from cancer, a death rate of 82.8 per 100,000.

According to statistics furnished by the Bureau of the Census, there is a tendency toward increase from cancer, not only in this country, but in other countries. This may be due to greater care in diagnoses, and also to the increase in the proportion of persons at the more advanced age periods.

Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis.

As shown by statistics in this office there were 16 deaths from epidemic meningitis during 1911. There were doubtless more than this, but they were not properly classified by the attending physician, and a correct tabulation is not possible.

Epidemic or tubercular meningitis should be so stated, and when the meningitis is terminal or symptomatic, the disease in which it occurred should be stated.

There were 169 deaths from epidemic meningitis during the first three months of 1912, 102 of which occurred in Kansas City.

Pneumonia.

From all forms of pneumonia there were 4,521 deaths reported during 1911, which is a death rate of 137 per 100,000. Death from

lobar, broncho and other forms of pneumonia were not separately compiled. It is noted that this disease affects elderly persons, and young children particularly.

In Kansas City the death rate per 100,000 from pneumonia was 167, while in St. Louis it was 172.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.

There were 2,083 deaths of children under two years of age from enteritis during 1911, and most of these occurred during the hot summer months. During June, July, August and September 1,341 deaths of children under two years of age occurred from enteritis. The rate per 100,000 population is 63.2, which is very low, compared with other states, some of which ran as high as 150 per 100,000 in 1910.

Pemiscot county showed the highest death rate from this disease, namely, 2.45 per thousand.

St. Louis showed a death rate of 89 per 100,000, while Kansas City shows a death rate of only 61 per 100,000 from this disease.

Organic Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System.

More deaths are caused from diseases under this head than any other, except tuberculosis. There were 4,919 deaths attributed to diseases of the heart and circulatory system during 1911, or 11.3 per cent of the total deaths. The death rate per 100,000 was 149. Doubtless the high rate is due to the fact that physicians state heart disease as a cause of death when there is doubt or a complication of diseases.

St. Louis city shows a death rate of 246 per 100,000 from diseases of the heart and circulatory system, which is an exceedingly high rate.

According to statistics issued by the Bureau of the Census there has been a large increase in the number of deaths from this disease.

Many deaths from "heart failure," which is classed under deaths from indefinite causes, are doubtless due to some disease of the heart and circulatory system.

Suicide.

The number of deaths recorded from suicide during the year 1911 was 610, or a rate of 18 per 100,000. The most important methods used were firearms and poisoning, the former leading.

While St. Louis and Kansas City, combined, possess but 28.3 per cent of the population of the State, they furnished 50 per cent of the deaths from suicide.

Accidents and Homicides.

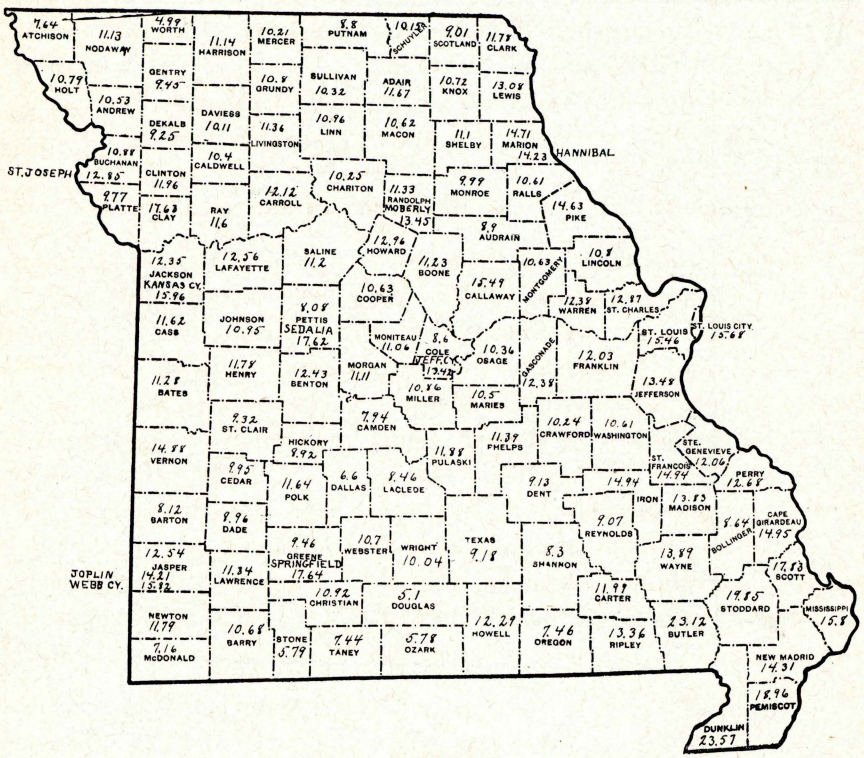
There were 2,199 deaths from violent causes other than suicides in 1911, or a rate of 64.3 per 100,000.

There were 274 homicides, and St. Louis and Kansas City contributed 154 of these, or 56.2 per cent.

Of the 1,845 accidents, these two cities gave 708, or 38.3 per cent.

Map Showing Death Rate per Thousand.

Below is shown the death rate per thousand by counties and principal cities, based upon the reports made to the Central Bureau of Vital Statistics during the year 1911. The estimate is made on the population of the State as shown by the census of 1910.



The highest death rate is found in Butler county, 30.45 per thousand. This county also shows the highest birth rate. The lowest death rate is found in Worth county, 4.99 per thousand, but it is doubtful if complete returns for deaths are received from this county.

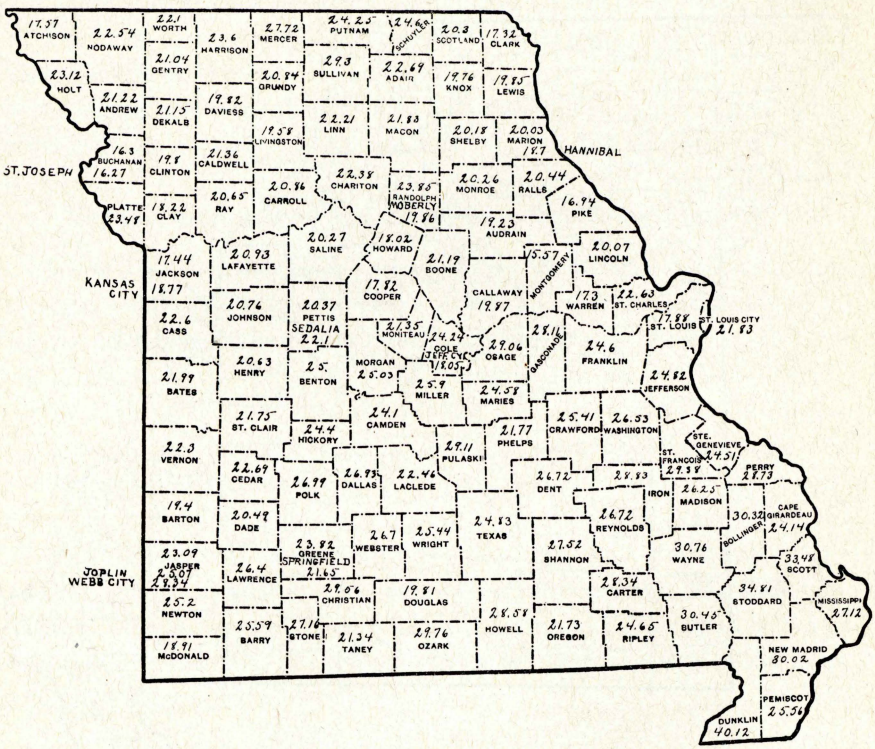
Of the cities, Springfield shows the highest death rate per thousand, 17.64, and Joplin shows the lowest, which is 12.41 per thousand.

Kansas City shows a slightly higher death rate per thousand than St. Louis, being 15.96 and 15.68, respectively.

The rate for the entire State is 13.17 per thousand, and based upon this, Missouri was admitted into the registration area, beginning with January 1, 1911.

Map Showing Birth Rate per Thousand.

Below will be found a map of Missouri showing the birth rate per thousand by counties and the principal cities, or those having over 10,000 population. This rate is based on the population of 1910, which is 3,293,335.



The rate per thousand varies from 16.3 in Buchanan county to 40.12 in Dunklin county, these two having the lowest and highest rate, respectively.

St. Joseph shows the lowest birth rate of the large cities, which is 16.27 per thousand, while Webb City shows the highest rate from the cities, 28.34 per thousand.

St. Louis shows a birth rate of 21.83 per thousand, while Kansas City shows a rate of only 18.76.

The average birth rate for the entire State is 22.42 per thousand, which is approximately the rate established as the average rate for the entire country.

Comparison of Births and Deaths by Months.

The following comparison shows the births exceeded the deaths by 30,468. The month of December shows the highest number of births, 6,789, and June the lowest number, 5,507. The monthly average for the year was 6,155.

The highest number of deaths occurred in January, 4,807. This was due in a great measure to the large number of deaths from pneumonia in its various forms, which was 1,136. The month showing the lowest death rate was September, with a total of 3,029.

The monthly average of the deaths was 3,616.

	Deaths.	Births.
January	4,807	6,394
February	3,923	6,223
March	4,086	6,502
April	3,502	5,810
May	3,383	5,548
June	3,318	5,507
July	3,735	5,878
August	3,287	6,566
September	3,029	6,291
October	3,279	6,164
November	3,483	6,186
December	3,558	6,789
Totals	43,390	73,858

Deaths During 1911 from Twenty-Four Important Causes.

The accompanying table shows the number of deaths from the twenty-four principal causes. It will be noted that tuberculosis in its various forms was the leading cause of death, with a total of 5,035. Following closely upon this come diseases of the heart and circulatory system and pneumonia in its various forms, with totals of 4,919 and 4,521, respectively. Other comparisons will be found in another part of this bulletin.

Stillbirths were not included in this list, and are not counted either as births or deaths. There were approximately 3,500 stillbirths reported to this office in 1911.

Causes.	Number.
Typhoid fever	1,012
Smallpox	28
Measles	579
Scarlet fever	295
Whooping cough	467
Diphtheria and croup	650
Influenza	623
Tuberculosis of lungs	4,451
Other forms of tuberculosis	584
Cancer	1,911
Diabetes	346
Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis	16
Acute anterior poliomyelitis	63
Other diseases of the nervous system	3,386
Diseases of heart and circulatory system	4,919
Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	4,521
Other diseases of respiratory system	1,319
Diarrhœa and enteritis (under 2 years of age)	2,083
Acute nephritis and brights disease	2,730
The puerperal state	540
Accidents	1,845
Suicides	610
Homicides	274
Other causes	10,138
Total	43,390

The Following Table Shows the Births by Counties and Important Cities for the Year 1911:

County.	Births.	County.	Births.
Adair	515	Lincoln	342
Andrew	325	Linn	561
Atchison	239	Livingston	381
Audrain	417	McDonald	256
Barry	611	Macon	674
Barton	325	Madison	296
Bates	569	Maries	248
Benton	372	Marion (outside of Hannibal)	245
Bollinger	442	Hannibal	343
Boone	647	Mercer	342
Buchanan (outside St. Joe)	253	Miller	433
St. Joseph	1,260	Mississippi	407
Butler	628	Moniteau	307
Caldwell	312	Monroe	371
Callaway	485	Montgomery	243
Camden	279	Morgan	322
Cape Girardeau	667	New Madrid	585
Carroll	482	Newton	684
Carter	156	Nodaway	650
Cass	520	Oregon	319
Cedar	365	Osage	415
Chariton	526	Ozark	355
Christian	468	Pemiscot	500
Clark	222	Perry	428
Clay	370	Pettis (outside of Sedalia)	328
Clinton	304	Sedalia	394
Cole (outside of Jefferson City)	245	Phelps	344
Jefferson City	214	Pike	382
Cooper	362	Platte	339
Crawford	345	Polk	582
Dade	320	Pulaski	333
Dallas	355	Putnam	347
Daviess	349	Ralls	264
DeKalb	265	Randolph (outside of Moberly)	364
Dent	354	Moberly	217
Douglas	330	Ray	443
Dunklin	1,218	Reynolds	265
Franklin	732	Ripley	323
Gasconade	362	St. Charles	559
Gentry	354	St. Clair	357
Greene (outside of Springfield)	682	St. Francois	1,050
Springfield	762	Ste. Genevieve	260
Grundy	349	St. Louis	1,474
Harrison	483	St. Louis City	15,001
Henry	562	Saline	597
Hickory	214	Schuyler	223
Holt	337	Scotland	241
Howard	282	Scott	749
Howell	602	Shannon	315
Iron	247	Shelby	300
Jackson (outside of Kansas City)	613	Stoddard	968
Kansas City	4,664	Stone	314
Jasper (outside of Joplin and Webb City)	1,057	Sullivan	545
Joplin	548	Taney	195
Webb City	335	Texas	533
Jefferson	692	Vernon	643
Johnson	546	Warren	157
Knox	245	Washington	355
Laclede	390	Wayne	467
Lafayette	631	Webster	464
Lawrence	702	Worth	177
Lewis	308	Wright	467

DEATHS FROM TWENTY-FOUR IMPORTANT CAUSES BY COUNTY AND PRINCIPAL CITIES.

The table on pages 19 to 22, inclusive, gives in detail form the deaths from the important causes by counties and principal cities.

While the death rate for the entire State is 13.17 per thousand, the rate for St. Louis and Kansas City is higher, being 15.68 and 15.96 per thousand, respectively.

Under the heading "Other Causes" is placed all diseases not included in the twenty-three specified causes, and all ill-defined diseases. At a later date the deaths will be given under one hundred and eighty-nine causes, as established by the International Classification:

DEATHS FROM TWENTY-FOUR IMPORTANT CAUSES BY COUNTY AND PRINCIPAL CITIES.

County.	Total deaths during the year	Important causes of death.																							
		Typhoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Influenza	Tuberculosis of the lungs	Other forms of tuberculosis	Cancer	Diabetes	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Other diseases of the nervous system	Diseases of heart and circulatory system	Pneumonia, Bronchopneumonia	Other diseases of respiratory System	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 yrs. of age)	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease	The puerperal state	Accidents	Suicides	Homicides	Other causes
Adair	265	6	....	9	2	1	4	5	23	7	20	....	....	....	25	26	20	9	8	17	7	8	2	....	66
Andrew	161	4	....	....	....	3	4	4	16	....	10	3	....	....	22	19	15	5	5	12	1	8	3	1	26
Atchison	104	....	....	....	....	1	2	4	9	....	8	2	....	....	9	11	9	1	8	9	1	7	....	....	23
Audrain	193	4	....	1	....	2	4	5	22	2	10	3	....	....	26	20	16	4	7	11	2	8	5	....	41
Barry	255	16	....	5	6	3	18	3	21	3	12	1	....	1	24	18	26	4	9	8	3	10	2	....	62
Barton	136	4	....	....	....	1	6	10	20	1	6	2	....	....	10	14	15	2	....	7	2	5	2	....	29
Bates	292	10	....	....	2	2	3	5	28	5	13	3	....	....	32	40	23	10	10	18	2	12	....	1	73
Benton	185	11	....	1	1	4	1	11	20	3	8	....	....	1	12	9	23	5	4	5	3	8	....	....	55
Bollinger	126	10	....	2	....	4	8	2	11	2	3	1	....	....	9	11	7	4	5	1	1	4	....	1	40
Boone	343	9	....	1	2	3	....	7	42	7	13	4	....	1	34	41	37	13	23	13	4	11	7	4	67
Buchanan, outside St. Joseph	170	3	....	....	1	1	7	1	17	1	9	2	....	....	16	15	23	6	5	16	1	16	1	....	29
St. Joseph	995	24	....	1	3	9	7	9	72	11	51	11	....	....	133	149	100	26	32	67	14	39	17	8	212
Butler	477	14	....	35	1	18	14	4	37	8	9	1	....	....	25	11	57	10	36	20	5	27	2	4	39
Caldwell	152	5	....	....	....	....	....	2	14	4	11	3	....	....	22	28	15	2	4	6	3	4	1	....	28
Callaway	378	10	....	1	....	1	4	14	53	3	14	6	....	....	68	30	22	9	5	22	3	14	6	1	92
Camden	92	1	....	....	....	....	2	4	11	1	4	1	....	1	6	3	10	2	1	13	2	3	....	1	26
Cape Girardeau	413	17	2	8	1	11	8	7	37	5	14	2	....	....	27	31	42	9	20	26	7	15	....	1	123
Carroll	280	4	....	....	1	2	3	8	24	1	14	2	....	2	30	35	37	3	12	16	6	13	2	....	65
Carter	66	....	....	2	....	1	1	2	5	1	....	....	....	....	1	7	6	2	6	5	3	....	....	....	24
Cass	267	4	....	3	....	3	3	4	18	1	9	4	....	....	29	29	35	3	12	24	8	10	1	....	67
Cedar	160	2	....	....	....	....	2	6	17	2	6	1	....	1	14	18	15	4	6	10	3	4	1	....	48
Chariton	241	3	....	....	2	5	....	8	27	7	17	5	....	....	18	23	22	2	8	14	4	11	2	....	63
Christian	173	8	....	3	....	3	2	1	19	3	7	2	....	1	12	9	29	5	4	7	4	9	1	1	43
Clark	151	4	....	....	....	2	2	2	21	2	12	4	....	....	13	19	15	6	6	5	2	4	1	1	30
Clay	358	8	....	....	2	6	3	5	22	3	11	5	....	1	31	62	37	4	12	38	4	17	7	1	79
Clinton	183	3	....	2	....	2	....	4	14	3	13	5	....	....	19	27	10	5	7	13	1	6	3	....	46
Cole, outside Jefferson City	87	1	2	....	....	....	....	3	8	1	1	....	....	....	7	10	6	5	5	4	....	9	1	....	24

County.	Total deaths during the year.	Important causes of death.																							
		Typhoid Fever.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Influenza.	Tuberculosis of the lungs.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Cancer.	Diabetes.	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Other diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of heart and circulatory system.	Other diseases of respiratory system.	Pneumonia, Bronchopneumonia.	Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 yrs. of age).	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease.	The puerperal state.	Accidents.	Suicides.	Homicides.	Other causes.
Jefferson City	159	8	....	1	....	....	1	....	23	3	6	....	....	....	18	13	15	6	9	8	1	11	....	3	33
Cooper	216	7	1	....	2	....	1	1	26	3	15	1	....	....	23	26	14	9	8	11	4	7	1	....	56
Crawford	139	8	....	6	....	1	6	5	14	4	9	1	....	1	12	11	13	2	5	5	3	3	1	....	29
Dade	140	10	....	....	....	1	6	8	13	....	5	2	....	....	12	12	15	4	1	3	2	7	....	....	39
Dallas	87	6	....	....	....	....	4	1	9	2	4	....	....	....	10	10	1	3	7	5	2	1	....	....	22
Daviess	178	5	1	....	4	....	2	5	21	4	7	4	....	1	16	10	19	3	8	11	3	5	1	....	48
DeKalb	116	1	....	....	....	2	3	5	8	1	3	....	....	....	11	20	12	....	4	3	....	3	....	....	40
Dent	121	4	....	4	....	....	2	4	13	2	1	....	....	2	6	10	17	2	6	4	1	4	1	....	38
Douglas	85	3	....	1	....	2	7	1	7	....	4	....	....	....	7	8	9	2	2	6	3	2	2	....	19
Dunklin	715	12	41	40	72	74	7	7	58	6	5	2	....	3	45	18	82	23	56	6	12	11	....	1	244
Franklin	359	7	....	2	....	7	12	5	38	3	18	2	....	....	33	33	23	18	22	19	2	23	4	2	86
Gasconade	159	4	....	2	....	....	2	5	9	5	7	2	....	....	11	10	17	8	13	9	3	6	4	....	42
Gentry	159	6	1	1	1	1	....	6	12	2	11	....	....	2	19	17	15	1	5	13	2	6	1	....	37
Greene, outside Springfield	271	8	....	6	....	6	8	1	22	7	6	2	....	....	24	34	35	7	9	10	1	9	1	1	74
Springfield	621	40	....	13	1	7	25	6	60	7	27	1	1	....	37	61	61	19	24	37	4	25	6	2	157
Grundy	181	4	....	....	1	4	....	9	10	3	17	2	1	....	16	17	24	2	6	4	1	15	5	....	40
Harrison	229	5	....	16	1	1	3	4	23	5	11	2	....	1	21	13	29	6	11	15	5	4	4	2	47
Henry	321	6	....	1	1	5	1	5	24	3	22	2	....	....	43	52	36	7	10	15	4	14	2	1	67
Hickory	78	3	....	....	....	1	....	1	7	....	4	1	....	....	7	6	9	....	2	2	1	6	2	....	26
Holt	157	4	....	....	....	1	2	5	16	3	4	1	....	1	15	29	10	7	6	11	1	4	2	1	34
Howard	203	3	....	1	....	1	....	1	33	1	7	2	....	1	20	22	17	8	7	23	3	8	2	1	42
Howell	259	13	....	4	3	3	7	5	28	8	8	....	....	2	16	19	31	9	9	10	7	4	1	....	72
Iron	128	5	1	2	1	....	5	3	14	....	3	....	....	....	9	13	20	1	8	2	2	2	....	2	35
Jackson, outside Kansas City	434	8	1	....	3	7	4	10	26	4	20	5	....	....	44	52	43	15	20	30	5	21	6	1	109
Kansas City	3,966	72	6	6	12	29	32	29	374	40	230	30	1	1	313	534	415	101	152	273	60	208	76	50	922
Jasper, outside Joplin and Webb City	575	28	1	1	2	10	11	16	75	6	18	4	....	1	38	63	50	18	23	29	1	25	9	3	143

Joplin	456	13		1		10	5	2	68	7	17	3		1	33	46	49	7	33	16	11	24	9	4	97
Webb City	187	3		2	1	3	5		37	2	2			1	10	14	12	3	20	9	6	14	1	1	41
Jefferson	376	10		1	1	7	6	6	41	8	15	1		1	25	39	29	16	24	17	2	24	4	3	96
Johnson	288	4				3	1	4	20	2	18	6	1		33	28	28	11	11	21	2	8	2	3	85
Knox	133	5		3	1	1	1	1	13	5	6	1			18	16	8	2	4	8	2	3			35
Laclede	147	6					5	1	17	1	3	1		1	9	14	25	2	7	6	2	8	1		38
Lafayette	379	10		2	1	5	4	12	35	8	20	5		2	33	46	36	18	14	11	4	16	1	1	95
Lawrence	315	15		6	1	6	8	8	39	3	15	1		1	25	18	39	11	8	16	6	15	4	1	69
Lewis	203	2		6	1	1	4	5	20	5	6	1		1	16	24	21	6	7	17	3	6	1		50
Lincoln	184	2					3	5	23	4	5	3		2	16	24	19	8	4	12	2	4	2		46
Linn	277	4		7	1		5	2	30	5	12			1	29	45	21	9	10	20	4	10	5		57
Livingston	221	4			2	1	1	3	26	4	9	3			17	24	16	6	7	16	1	9	1	3	68
McDonald	97	5		1		1	9	2	9		3				5	10	10	1	3	4	1	3			30
Macon	328	14		7	2		5	8	28	3	20	5			34	28	38	3	15	22	6	13	3		74
Madison	156	8		2		1	5	7	23	2	3	1			8	11	10	8	12	2	1	4	1	1	46
Maries	106	8		1			9	2	11	2	4			2	5	7	8	5	6	2	2	1			31
Marion, outside Hannibal	180	4			1		2	4	19	1	11	1			17	20	29	11	1	12	2	5	3	1	36
Hannibal	261	4			1	2	1	5	27	6	15	6			17	29	19	5	8	12	2	16	2	2	82
Mercer	126	2		6	2			3	15	1	1			1	12	10	24	1	8	7	2	1	1		29
Miller	182	6		1	6		10	5	18	2	4		1		13	18	20	4	11	4	3	8			48
Mississippi	230	11	1	2		5	3	2	20	4	7	1			11	6	24	10	30	5	5	5	1	2	75
Moniteau	159	2					1	1	12	2	6	2			14	17	15	9	4	16	1	3	1		53
Monroe	183	4				1	1	5	15	4	9	2			15	17	15	2	7	23	2	5		1	55
Montgomery	166	6		2	1			2	16	2	13	1			12	19	17	9	8	9	2	9	2		36
Morgan	143	6			3	1	3	6	14	2	7	1			15	8	18	7	6	6		7	2		31
New Madrid	279	2	1	22	1	5	6		15	2	1		1		10	15	34	4	31	4	6	17	1	6	95
Newton	320	5		2	1	4	8	3	43	2	11				23	35	40	9	19	17	3	16	1	3	75
Nodaway	321	5		6		2	2	10	30	3	20	3		1	38	40	39	5	8	19	2	12	5		71
Oregon	111	7		1	1	3	1	1	13	1	1	1		1	5	10	13	1	9	7	2	1		1	31
Osage	148	10		5	1	5	6	7	8	3	4				11	14	11	4	7	1	1	4	1		45
Ozark	69	3				2	1	4	15	1	2					3	2	2	1		3	3	2		25
Pemiscot	371	3	1	26		14	7		34	2	1				18	5	49	4	48	5	8	15	3	6	122
Perry	189	8		4	2	8	1	3	13	2	6			1	13	8	17	6	18	12	5	9	1	1	51
Pettis, outside Sedalia	130	2	1		1	1	2	8	8	1	4				12	12	14	5	2	11	6	5			35
Sedalia	314	15	1		1	2	5	6	28	6	11	3			21	26	38	5	10	30	6	11	3	2	84
Phelps	180	7	2	2			2		21	4	6		1		16	19	10	6	10	20	2	5	2	1	44
Pike	330	8			1	1	1	3	32	6	24	1		1	32	35	30	9	9	20	6	7	2	1	101
Platte	141	5				1	1	1	10	1	4	1		1	12	26	14	1	1	13	1	6	2		40
Polk	251	11		5	2		12	3	26		5	1			20	25	29	4	11	22	1	12	1		61
Pulaski	136	9		4	1		7	2	8	3	3				11	11	15	1	3	5	2	4	3		44
Putnam	126	2		4		2	1	2	11	4	5	1		2	16	15	16	1	2	6		4		1	31
Ralls	137	2					2		8	2	9			1	17	16	17	1	6	13		2		2	39
Randolph, outside Moberly	173	3			1	3	1	3	13	1	9				18	13	10	4	6	17	4	12	1	2	52

DEATHS FROM TWENTY-FOUR IMPORTANT CAUSES BY COUNTY AND PRINCIPAL CITIES—Continued.

County.	Total deaths during the year	Important causes of death.																								
		Typhoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Influenza	Tuberculosis of the lungs	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Diabetes	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Other diseases of the nervous system	Diseases of heart and circulatory system	Other diseases of respiratory system	Pneumonia, Bronchopneumonia	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 yrs. of age.)	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease	The puerperal state	Accidents	Suicides	Homicides	Other causes
Moberly	147	4				2	4		24		8	2			13	9	14	5	7	6	1	7	2	1	38
Ray	249	9		6		3	2	3	29	6	11	1			17	27	28	3	5	11	5	10	1		72
Reynolds	87	4				1	4	3	6		2				4	3	11	4	4	2	2	4			33
Ripley	175	5		9		2	10	3	16	3	3	1			10	5	22	8	8	5	2	4	1		58
St. Charles	318	4		8	1		2	2	18	4	14	3			23	57	29	10	14	19	1	20	6	2	81
St. Clair	153	5		2		2		4	16	1	8	3			16	17	17	7	6	7	2	4	1		35
St. Francois	534	12	2	14	3	2	8	3	64	12	11	1		2	43	23	59	12	45	42	7	31	2	6	130
Ste. Genevieve	128	5		3			1	1	18	1	1	1			7	10	15	8	8	10	2	8			29
St. Louis	1,275	19		13	7	7	10	14	468	13	31	9			78	121	82	46	43	56	8	57	24	5	164
St. Louis City	10,775	107		117	180	30	113	54	932	168	568	100	4	7	650	1690	1183	436	613	929	94	500	279	104	1,917
Saline	330	7	1				3	9	39	5	12	2			41	44	26	6	11	7	2	14	1	1	99
Schuyler	92	1					1	5	14	3	3	1	1		9	7	15	2		2		3			25
Scotland	107	1				1		2	6	1	10				10	15	7	3		2	1	9	1		38
Scott	399	11		26	1	7	11	1	27	5	7	2			10	18	56	15	29	14	5	18			136
Shannon	95	5		3	4	1	4		1		1	1			1	5	4	1	14	6	4	4			34
Shelby	175	2						2	5	3	7	2			13	27	14	4	1	10	3	4	2	1	53
Stoddard	552	15		36	2	36	13	9	43	7	4	1	2	1	29	11	92	9	44	15	9	13	1	2	158
Stone	69	5		2			5	4	7		1	1			3	7	6	1	2	1	1	3	1		19
Sullivan	192	9		8		1		4	20	1	11	1			10	19	17	3	8	11	3	5	2		59
Taney	68						2		13		4	1			3	1	10	2	4	3		1		1	23
Texas	197	6			1	2	6	12	21	2	10	2		5	17	9	18	5	11	7	4	6	1		52
Vernon	429	7	1			1	2	8	38	4	15	5			77	46	48	16	6	27	8	14	4	2	100
Warren	113	4				2	1		7	1	10	4			9	6	11	3	6	8	3	9			29
Washington	142	8				8	3	4	15	2	7	3			10	11	11	2	8	5	2	1	1		41
Wayne	211	7		10		4	8	10	21		5				12	14	22	10	15	6	3	3	2	2	57
Webster	186	12		3		2	9	8	21	1	5	3	2	1	12	11	26	4	2	12	3	6	3	1	39
Worth	40			1				1	1	1	2				8	2	2	2	2	6			1	1	10
Wright	184	8		6		1	6	7	19	2	6	1			16	10	24	8	5	15	4	5	1	1	39
Totals	43,390	1012	28	579	295	467	650	623	4451	584	1911	346	16	63	3386	4919	4521	1319	2083	2730	540	1845	610	274	10,138

Births and Deaths Reported in Missouri (Stillbirths not Included) During the Quarter Ending March 31, 1912.

Counties.	Population, 1910.	Total births during the quarter.	Total deaths during the quarter.	Typhoid Fever.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Influenza.	Tuberculosis of the lungs.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Cancer.	Diabetes.	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Other diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the heart and circulatory system.	Pneumonia, Bronchopneumonia.	Other diseases of respiratory system.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age).	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease.	The puerperal state.	Accidents.	Suicides.	Homicides.	Other causes.
Adair—	22,700																										
January		35	28						1		2		2	1			1	3	6			1	1		1	2	7
February		44	27						2	2	3						3	4	3			2		1			7
March		34	20										1	1				4	4		1	1	1	2			5
Total		113	75																								
Andrew—	15,282																										
January		21	19	1					1	1	4			1			1	1	4			1	1				3
February		30	13					1					1	2				3	2		1		1				2
March		22	11										1				1	1	3					1			4
Total		73	43																								
Atchison—	13,604																										
January		31	10								1		1					3		1							4
February		28	13							1	1						1	2	4				1	1			2
March		23	8															2	1		1	1	1	1			1
Total		82	31																								

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED IN MISSOURI (STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED) DURING THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1912—Continued.

Counties.	Population, 1910	Total births during the quarter	Total deaths during the quarter	Important causes of death.																						
				Typhoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Influenza	Tuberculosis of the lungs	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Diabetes	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Other diseases of the nervous system	Diseases of the heart and circulatory system	Pneumonia, Bronchopneumonia	Other diseases of respiratory system	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease	The puerperal state	Accidents	Suicides	Homicides	Other causes
Audrain—	21,687																									
January		27	21							1	3						4	6				2	1	1			3
February		32	21			1				1	3		1				1	3	5		1						5
March		36	20								2							4	8			2		1			3
Total		95	62																								
Barry—	23,869																									
January		49	26	1			1		1	1		1	1				3	2	6					1			8
February		56	34						1	1	4		1		2		1	1	7			3		1	1		11
March		62	27						2	3	3		1	2			1	4	4				1				6
Total		167	87																								
Barton—	16,747																									
January		35	12							1			1					1	1	1				4			3
February		30	18						2	2	1		1				1	2	4					1	1		3
March		31	20			1						1		1	1		1	3	3	1		2	1				5
Total		96	50																								
Bates—	25,869																									
January		47	25				2	1			1		2				3	5	4			1		1			5

February		37	30				1		2	1	2		1				2	5	3	2		2	1	3			5
March		55	28							1	1		1	1			2	6	5	1			1	1			8
Total		139	83																											
Benton—	14,881																													
January		33	14								3						1		2	2		1		1			4
February		40	13									1							7								5
March		33	13							1	3								2			1		1			5
Total		106	40																											
Bollinger—	14,576																													
January		51	9																3		1		1			1	3
February		42	16	1			1			1	1		1				1	2	4								4
March		26	13								2			1			1	1	1	2					1		4
Total		119	38																											
Boone—	30,533																													
January		65	38			3				2	3	2	1	1			1	5	4	2		1		3			10
February		49	42			1				1	7						5	2	11	3	1	2			1		8
March		52	36								7		1				3	5	4	3		2	1	1			9
Total		166	116																											
Buchanan (outside St. Joseph)—	15,517																													
January		19	24	2							1		1				2	2	8			3				1	4
February		25	16									1					2	3	4			2					4
March		21	14					1	1		4			1			1	1	1	1				1			2
Total		65	54																											
St. Joseph City—	77,403																													
January		129	96	4							6	1	7				13	15	17	2	1	10	1	9	1		9
February		99	88	2						1	8	3	1				12	11	16	1	1	4	2	5	2		19
March		136	100	2		1				2	9		6	3			12	11	18	2	1	8	3	3	2		17
Total		364	284																											

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED IN MISSOURI (STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED) DURING THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1912.—Continued.

Counties.	Population, 1910	Total births during the quarter	Total deaths during the quarter	Important causes of death.																						
				Typhoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Influenza	Tuberculosis of the lungs	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Diabetes	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Other diseases of the nervous system	Diseases of the heart and circulatory system	Pneumonia, Bronchopneumonia	Other diseases of respiratory system	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease	The puerperal state	Accidents	Suicides	Homicides	Other causes
Butler—	20,624																									
January		49	52					3	1		4	2	1				1		16		2	2	1	2		1	16
February		70	34	2				3			2	1					2	1	8			1	3	1	1		9
March		70	55			1		4	1		3	1	1					2	20			1	2				19
Total		189	141																							
Caldwell—	14,605																									
January		33	12						1		1							4	1	1			1				3
February		26	20				1			1	2	1	1				2	2	3	1		1		1			4
March		31	8									1					1	4	1					1			
Total		90	40																							
Callaway—	24,400																									
January		45	27							1	5	1	1	1			4	1	1	2		3	1		1		5
February		45	34						1		2	1	1	1			6	5	4	1		1		2			9
March		40	28								3	1	2	1			7	2	5	2				1	1		3
Total		130	89																							
Camden—	11,582																									
January		24	7							1							1	1	1	1		1	1				

February		22	5							1							1		2								1
March		14	6					1										1			1						3
Total		60	18																								
Cape Girardeau—	27,621																										
January		64	55					2	1	1	4			2	3		2	5	10		2	2	2	3			16
February		59	33					5		2	3		1				3	2	5	2	1		2		1	1	5
March		66	57	2				5	2	5	5	1		1	2		2	4	5	2		2		3			16
Total		189	145																								
Carroll—	23,098																										
January		53	32					1			3		2				2	5	5	1		2	1				10
February		39	29						1	1	2		4	1			2	3	3	1			1	3	1		6
March		31	29							7	4		1				1	5	4	3		2					2
Total		123	90																								
Carter—	5,504																										
January		17	8												2		1	1									4
February		12	6						1		1			1													3
March		11	4								2																2
Total		40	18																								
Cass—	22,973																										
January		40	25					1			3		2	2			4	4	5	1		2					1
February		42	19						1		1		1	1				1	2					3	1		8
March		43	23										2	1			4	3	2	1							10
Total		125	67																								
Cedar—	16,080																										
January		43	24						1		1						2	4	6	3		2		3			2
February		39	7															1	2	1							3
March		37	22					1					1				1	1	7			1					10
Total		119	53																								

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED IN MISSOURI (STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED) DURING THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1912—Continued.

Counties.	Population, 1910	Total births during the quarter	Total deaths during the quarter	Important causes of death. Typhoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Influenza	Tuberculosis of the lungs	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Diabetes	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Other diseases of the nervous system	Diseases of the heart and circulatory system	Pneumonia, Broncho-pneumonia	Other diseases of respiratory system	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease	The puerperal state	Accidents	Suicides	Homicides	Other causes
Chariton—	23,503																										
January		41	29	1							5		2				1	6	7			1					6
February		35	28	1					1		1	1	3	2			1	2	6	1		3		2			4
March		59	23					1		1	3						1	3	6	1					1		6
Total		135	80																								
Christian—	15,832																										
January		26	18	1							1						3		7				1	1			4
February		48	18						1		1						1	1	5	1		1	1		1		5
March		47	18						1		5	1						1	5	2							3
Total		121	54																								
Clark—	12,811																										
January		22	7								1						1		2					1			2
February		19	14							1				1				1	5	2		2					2
March		22	15					2			1		2				2	2	3			1					2
Total		63	36																								
Clay—	20,302																										
January		32	33	1							3		4	1			4	3	5	1		1		2	1		7

February		29	29							1	4			1	2	1			2	3	6				3		2	1			3
March		35	15										1			1			1	4	2				3		1				2
Total		96	77																												
Clinton—	15,297																														
January		27	14						1	1										1	3				3		1				4
February		24	9							1									1	3	2										2
March		37	16								2		1		2				1	1	3				4						2
Total		88	39																												
Cole (outside Jefferson City)—	10,107																														
January		32	8	2															1		3										2
February		21	7																3	1	1							1			1
March		22	9								2								1	1	2		1								2
Total		75	24																												
Jefferson City—	11,850																														
January		22	11						1			1	1						1	3	3										1
February		20	14								2	1		1						2	3	1			2						2
March		12	16						1		1	1		1					2	3	3						2		1	1
Total		54	41																												
Cooper—	20,311																														
January		33	24								2	1	1	1					2	1	1	2			4	1	1				7
February		38	19								1	1							6	1	3	1			1						5
March		28	21	1						1	3	1				1				2	3	3			1	1					4
Total		99	64																												
Crawford—	13,576																														
January		22	7									1	1								2				1	1					1
February		26	17						3		1	2		1						2	2	1			1						4
March		35	15						2			3		1					1	2	3						1				2
Total		83	39																												

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED IN MISSOURI (STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED) DURING THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1912—Continued.

Counties.	Population, 1910	Total births during the quarter	Total deaths during the quarter	Important causes of death.																						Other causes
				Typhoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Influenza	Tuberculosis of the lungs	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Diabetes	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Other diseases of the nervous system	Diseases of the heart and circulatory system	Pneumonia, Bronchopneumonia	Other diseases of respiratory system	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease	The puerperal state	Accidents	Suicides	Homicides	
Dade—	15,613																									
January		34	19	1					1	1	2			1			2		2					5			4
February		36	26	1						6	1		1					2	7	2		1	1				4
March		26	20	1						1	4	1					2	2	3	2	1						3
Total		96	65																								
Dallas—	13,181																									
January		26	8	1							1						1	1				1	1	1			1
February		34	9	1					1	1	1								2			1					2
March		21	6								1						1					1					3
Total		81	23																								
Daviess—	17,605																									
January		30	9								1			1						1		1			1		4
February		24	13							1	1		1					4	1			1	1	1			2
March		27	20							3	1		2	1			1	6	2			1					3
Total		81	42																								
DeKalb—	12,531																									
January		25	7															2	2			1					2

February		16	19								1		1	1			1	7	4	1								3
March		24	16								3		1	1			3	1	2	1							1	3
Total		65	42																										
Dent—	13,245																												
January		23	10					2		1							1	1			1			1				3
February		30	12	2							1		2				3	1										3
March		23	8							2	2					1		1										2
Total		76	30																										
Douglas—	16,664																												
January		40	11	1									1				1			2	2		2	1			1
February		39	7							1			1							1				2			2
March		57	18	1				2	1	3			1		1		1		3			1	1				3
Total		136	36																										
Dunklin—	30,328																												
January		110	55	3				3	3	1	4		2		1		2	2	15	2	2		1	1			13
February		129	64					2		2	3		1				5		17	1	2		3	5	1		22
March		100	60	2		2		1	1		2				3		1		17	1	1	2	1	2	1		23
Total		339	179																										
Franklin—	29,830																												
January		55	34						1	2	2		4				3	7	2	2		1	1	1			8
February		56	38	1						1	1						6	7	7	2		2		1			10
March		71	34				1			1	2		2	1			4	5	6	3		1		1			7
Total		182	106																										
Gasconade—	12,847																												
January		23	12			1					2	1	2									1		1			4
February		25	12							1			1				2	2	1	1				1			3
March		25	17	1				1		1	1		1						3	1	1	2					5
Total		73	41																										

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED IN MISSOURI (STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED) DURING THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1912—Continued.

Counties.	Population, 1910	Total births during the quarter	Total deaths during the quarter	Important causes of death.																						
				Typhoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Influenza	Tuberculosis of the lungs	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Diabetes	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Other diseases of the nervous system	Diseases of the heart and circulatory system	Pneumonia, Bronchopneumonia	Other diseases of respiratory system	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease	The puerperal state	Accidents	Suicides	Homicides	Other causes
Gentry—	16,820																									
January		39	8															1				2		1		4
February		36	14	1							2		1				2	1	3	1	2	1				
March		37	15							1								5	4	2		1				2
Total		112	37																							
Greene (outside Springfield)—	28,630																									
January		66	26						1		1						3	1	5	1		1	1	1			11
February		47	26					1		2	3	1	1				4	2	7			1				1	3
March		57	31								3	1					1	5	7	1	1	2		1			9
Total		170	83																							
Springfield City—	35,201																									
January		70	58						1		10			2	1		6	10	7	1		1		3	1		15
February		68	50							1	6		1	1	1		6	9	7	3		3	1	5			6
March		69	58	1					1	3	7		3		4		4	7	5	3		5	1	5			9
Total		207	166																							
Grundy—	16,744																									
January		24	26	1						1	4						4	1	4	1		4		2			4

February		39	23								1	1	2					4	4	3		1	1		1			5
March		32	20								5							1	3	3			1					7
Total		95	69																											
Harrison—	20,466																													
January		46	18	1						1	3		1					2	2	1			2		1			4
February		41	22						1		1		2					4	3	4					1	1		5
March		34	24								2							4	3	7			2	2	1			3
Total		121	64																											
Henry—	27,242																													
January		53	32						1	1			1		1			2	6	5					4			11
February		49	31								2		2		1			1	5	5	1			1	1			12
March		48	35						1		4		4		1			2	8	7	1		2		2			3
Total		150	98																											
Hickory—	8,741																													
January		22	11	1				1	2										1	3								3
February		18	18			1				2	2		1	1					3	3	1	1			1	1		1
March		17	9					1		1										3								4
Total		57	38																											
Holt—	14,539																													
January		32	16								2		1					5		4					2			2
February		33	9			1				2	1		1						2	2								
March		36	16							1			1		1				2	5			3					3
Total		101	41																											
Howard—	15,653																													
January		26	17				1				5			1				1	1	4			1		1			2
February		24	11							1	2		2						1	4								1
March		23	20								3			1					5	4		1	1		2			3
Total		73	48																											

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED IN MISSOURI (STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED) DURING THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1912—Continued.

Counties.	Population, 1910	Total births during the quarter	Total deaths during the quarter	Important causes of death.																						
				Typhoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Influenza	Tuberculosis of the lungs	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Diabetes	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Other diseases of the nervous system	Diseases of the heart and circulatory system	Pneumonia, Bronchopneumonia	Other diseases of respiratory system	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease	The puerperal state	Accidents	Suicides	Homicides	Other causes
Howell—	21,065																									
January		55	24	1					3		4						5		2					1			8
February		62	32	1							6		1	1			4	2	7	2		1		1			6
March		46	33	2				3		1	2		2				2	3	3	2		2	2	2	1		6
Total		163	89																							
Iron—	8,563																									
January		22	16								1						2		7	1				1			4
February		30	16						1	1	1		1				1	1	5		1			2			2
March		23	9							1	3							2	1	1							1
Total		75	41																							
Jackson (outside Kansas City)—	35,141																									
January		39	40	1			2		3		2	2	1				4	4	2	2		2	1	1			13
February		51	43							2	2	3					5	7	5	2		3	1				13
March		53	45	1					1		5	1	1		1		3	9	6	1		1		2			13
Total		143	128																							
Kansas City—	248,381																									
January		473	353	2			1		4	2	35	5	19	5	8		10	52	57	5	5	19	4	23	5	1	91

February		433	376						1	3	34	6	20	4	31		22	61	50	5	7	17	4	27	12		71
March		379	431	5			1	1	2	2	28	7	27	5	63		12	67	43	18	9	22	7	21	11	3	77
Total		1,285	1,160																									
Jasper (outside Joplin and Webb City)—	45,783																											
January		114	49						1		9		1	1			1	5	9	3		4	2	3	1		9
February		77	53	1				1	1	3	7	1	2				5	6	12	2		1		2			9
March		90	42	1				1			7	1	1					6	7		1	4	1	3			9
Total		281	144																									
Joplin—	32,073																											
January		64	46	1					1		4		2				5	7	6	1	2	2		3	2		10
February		52	50				1				6		1				2	11	7	2	1	5		4	1		9
March		66	43						1	1	6		2				3	3	8	2	2	2		1			12
Total		182	139																									
Webb City—	11,817																											
January		48	18						2	1	2							1	1	3	1			2	1		4
February		34	13							1	4		1				1		2			1	1				2
March		28	22							2	3		2					2	3			3		2	1		4
Total		110	53																									
Jefferson—	27,878																											
January		69	31							1	4	1	1				4	3	2			1		3			11
February		66	40	1	1						7		2				3	3	4	4	1	3	1	2			8
March		48	32	1				1		1	4		2				1	5	1	3		1		3	1		8
Total		183	103																									
Johnson—	26,297																											
January		38	27	1					1		1		2				3	5	2	1	1	1		3	1		5
February		46	31	1		1				2			2	1			1	2	7	2		2					10
March		39	42			1					3		3		1		3	4	11	2	1	2		1			10
Total		123	100																									

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED IN MISSOURI (STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED) DURING THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1912—Continued.

Counties.	Population, 1910.	Total births during the quarter.	Total deaths during the quarter.	Important causes of death.																						
				Typhoid Fever.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Influenza.	Tuberculosis of the lungs.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Cancer.	Diabetes.	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Other diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the heart and circulatory system.	Pneumonia, Bronchopneumonia.	Other diseases of respiratory system.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age).	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease.	The puerperal state.	Accidents.	Suicides.	Homicides.	Other causes.
Knox—	12,403																									
January		25	6								3						1		1							1
February		19	19														2	4	6	1						6
March		21	12								1						2	3	1			2				3
Total		65	37																							
Laclede—	17,363																									
January		39	20						3		3		1				2	1	5	1						4
February		24	20					2	1		3						2	1	4	2		1				4
March		37	12	1				1	2				1				2	2		1						2
Total		100	52																							
Lafayette—	30,154																									
January		55	45	1			4		1	3	2		2	1			3	10	6	1		1		2		8
February		55	28				1	2		1	3		2				2	1	2	1		2		4	1	6
March		58	38				1	2		5	1	1			1		2	6	6	2		3	1			7
Total		168	111																							
Lawrence—	26,583																									
January		56	36	4					1	1	3	1	1		1		2	2	7	2		2		4		5

February		48	21	1					1		3	1	1					2	1	4	2		2		1			2
March		51	36							1	4	1	1					1	6	6	4	1	1					10
Total		155	93																									
Lewis—	15,514																											
January		13	10															1	1	2	1		1		1	1		2
February		16	17						3	3		1			1	3	2	1		1	1							1
March		27	17	1					1	1		1	1	1			1	2			4							4
Total		56	44																									
Lincoln—	17,033																											
January		35	16						1	3		1				3	3	1			2		1			1		
February		40	28							4						1	5	4	1	2	3		3			5		
March		39	20	1					1	5		1				1	2	4								5		
Total		114	64																									
Linn—	25,253																											
January		40	40						2	3	1	2	1		1	2	8	6	1		1		2	1		9		
February		48	34						2	3		2				1	3	7			3					13		
March		46	34			1			2	6						3	5	5		1	1		1	1	1	7		
Total		134	108																									
Livingston—	19,453																											
January		29	40	1						3		1	1			12	7	4	1		2	1	2			5		
February		38	25					1	1			1				2	5	9			2		1			3		
March		31	31				1	2	2	4		2				2	7	5			1		1			4		
Total		98	96																									
McDonald—	13,539																											
January		16	15					2		1		1				1	1	3	1				1		1	3		
February		18	6														2	2					1			1		
March		8	6						1	2								2								1		
Total		42	27																									

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED IN MISSOURI (STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED) DURING THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1912—Continued.

Counties.	Population, 1910	Total births during the quarter	Total deaths during the quarter	Important causes of death.																								
				Typhoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Influenza	Tuberculosis of the lungs	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Diabetes	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Other diseases of the nervous system	Diseases of the heart and circulatory system	Pneumonia, Bronchopneumonia	Other diseases of respiratory system	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease	The puerperal state	Accidents	Suicides	Homicides	Other causes
Macon—	30,868																											
January		42	30								4		1				1	6	1	1		2		3			11
February		64	25							4	3		1					3	4	1	1	3	1	1			3
March		40	33			1				1	5		1				1	4	4			4	1	1	1		9
Total		146	88																									
Madison—	11,273																											
January		32	8								1		1						1	2							3
February		29	10						2		2							1	2								3
March		32	8						1									2	2				1				2
Total		93	26																									
Maries—	10,088																											
January		32	8						2				1					1	2								2
February		22	8						2	1		1		1				1	2								
March		28	11								2		1				1	1	2		1						3
Total		82	27																									
Marion (outside Hannibal)—	12,231																											
January		19	14				1				1		2	1			1	2	2	1		1					2

February		21	17										1				1	2	7	1			1		1		3
March		13	10														2	1	7								
Total		53	41																								
Hannibal—	18,341																										
January		37	33							3	1	2	1			7	5	7	1							6
February		39	30	1					1	1		2				3	2	8	3		2	1	1			5
March		33	29							5	2		1			1	5	3	2			1	1			8
Total		109	92																								
Mercer—	12,335																										
January		37	9						1	2						2		1					1			2
February		18	11							1						1	3	4					1			1
March		37	12							1		1				2	2	3			1					2
Total		92	32																								
Miller—	16,717																										
January		53	15							1	1					1	1	6			1		1			3
February		30	17						1	1	1		1			4		2			1		1			5
March		29	14							3		1	1					3			3		1			2
Total		112	46																								
Mississippi—	14,557																										
January		49	24			1	1		3		3							2	3	2						1	8
February		28	22				1	2	1	1	2		1					3	3				1				7
March		31	16	1				4									1	1	3		1	1		1			3
Total		108	62																								
Moniteau—	14,375																										
January		19	10							1		1	1			1	2		1			1				2
February		16	17	1						2		1				3	1	1	1		1	1				5
March		36	19									2					3	3	1		2	1	2			5
Total		71	46																								

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED IN MISSOURI (STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED) DURING THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1912—Continued.

Counties.	Population, 1910	Total births during the quarter	Total deaths during the quarter	Important causes of death.																						
				Typhoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Influenza	Tuberculosis of the lungs	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Diabetes	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Other diseases of the nervous system	Diseases of the heart and circulatory system	Pneumonia, Bronchopneumonia	Other diseases of respiratory system	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease	The puerperal state	Accidents	Suicides	Homicides	Other causes
Monroe—	18,304																									
January		20	18						1		2	1	1					6		1				1			5
February		23	19							1	1		1				2	2	3			1		2			6
March		20	19								5		1	1					4	1		1				1	5
Total		63	56																							
Montgomery—	15,604																									
January		37	15						1		2		1					4	3	2			1	1			
February		27	10	1							2		1				1	2	1	1							1
March		22	7														1	1	3	1							1
Total		86	32																							
Morgan—	12,863																									
January		24	14						2		3		1				1		2	1		3					1
February		28	16							1	2		2	2				1	5					1			2
March		22	18							2			1				1	1	6			4		1			2
Total		74	48																							
New Madrid—	19,488																									
January		46	49			1		1			7	1	1	1	1		1	5	9	1	3	2		1		1	13

February		57	20			1		1			1							3	3		1	1		1			8
March		65	28					1			1					1	1	2	6	1	1		2	1			11
Total		168	97																								
Newton—	27,136																										
January		57	27						1		2	2	2			1	1	3	7	1		2		3			2
February		76	30								4			1			7	3	4	1	1			1			8
March		53	24						3	1	6		2				1		1	2				2			6
Total		186	81																								
Nodaway—	28,833																										
January		57	23	1							2		3				3	6	2			2		2			2
February		43	29								1	1	1				3	1	6	1		2	2	1			10
March		45	34	1						1	4		1	1		1	2	4	10	1				1		1	6
Total		145	86																								
Oregon—	14,681																										
January		43	9	1					1	1								2	1			1					2
February		39	8				1			1							2	1	3								
March		46	14					1		1	1							1	4					1			5
Total		128	31																								
Osage—	14,283																										
January		40	17				2		1		2						1	2	3			1					5
February		25	16				1				1						2		5			2					5
March		29	15									1	2					1	2					1			8
Total		94	48																								
Ozark—	11,926																										
January		49	14						1	3	1							1	1			1		1			5
February		36	12						1		2		1				2					1					5
March		22	21	2					1	1		2	1					1	6			1	1				5
Total		107	47																								

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED IN MISSOURI (STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED) DURING THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1912—Continued.

Counties.	Population, 1910	Total births during the quarter	Total deaths during the quarter	Important causes of death.																					
				Typhoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Influenza	Tuberculosis of the lungs	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Diabetes	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Other diseases of the nervous system	Diseases of the heart and circulatory system	Pneumonia, Bronchopneumonia	Other diseases of respiratory system	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease	The puerperal state	Accidents	Suicides	Homicides	Other causes
Pemiscot—	19,559																									
January		58	29						1		1	1					2	3	11						1	9
February		61	32					1	1	1	3							1	6	1	1		1	2	1	13
March		27	10					1	1	1								1	2				1			3
Total		146	71																							
Perry—	14,898																									
January		40	12					1									2		1							8
February		41	28	1			1				3	1			1	1	2	1	7			3		1		6
March		48	16					1		1	1								4			1	1	1		6
Total		129	56																							
Pettis (outside Sedalia)—	16,091																									
January		39	12	1													2	1	3			3			1	1
February		22	9				2										1	1	2		1					2
March		23	13									1	1	1			2	2	1		1	2				2
Total		84	34																							
Sedalia—	17,822																									
January		21	25							1	4		1				1	5	6					1		6

February		52	23							1	3	1			1		2	1	3					1			10
March		32	20								2	2	2				1	3	4				1	2	1		2
Total		105	68																								
Phelps—	15,796																										
January		34	16					1			3	1					2	1	3			2					3
February		24	22						2	1	4		1				1	2	5	1			1				4
March		37	31	1				1	1		3	1	1		1		2	1	9	1		3					6
Total		95	69																								
Pike—	22,556																										
January		46	30				1				5						2	8	4	2		1		1			6
February		29	21							1							2	4	4		1			3			6
March		28	27							1	2			1	1		1	2	3	2		4		1	1		8
Total		103	78																								
Platte—	14,429																										
January		18	16	1				1			1						1	3	2	1	1			2			3
February		23	12					1									1	1			1	1	1				6
March		23	26	2				1			1				2		2	2	6		1		1	1	1		6
Total		64	54																								
Polk—	21,561																										
January		42	19						1		1		1				1	3	6			1					5
February		39	24					1			5		1				1	2	7	2				2			3
March		44	23								5						4	2	5	4	1			1		1	
Total		125	66																								
Pulaski—	11,438																										
January		30	18								2						1		8	1				1			5
February		32	9							1	2			1					1			1	1				2
March		30	13					2			2		1				2		3			1		1			1
Total		92	40																								

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED IN MISSOURI (STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED) DURING THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1912—Continued.

Counties.	Population, 1910	Total births during the quarter	Total deaths during the quarter	Important causes of death.																						
				Typhoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Influenza	Tuberculosis of the lungs	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Diabetes	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Other diseases of the nervous system	Diseases of the heart and circulatory system	Pneumonia, Bronchopneumonia	Other diseases of respiratory system	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease	The puerperal state	Accidents	Suicides	Homicides	Other causes
Putnam—	14,308																									
January		35	10					1			1							2			1	1	1			3
February		36	17	1													2	2	5							7
March		29	15														1	4	6					1	1	2
Total		100	42																							
Ralls—	12,913																									
January		35	15								2	1	2					3	1	1		1				4
February		23	11							1								2	5			1		1		1
March		19	16	1						1	2			1			2	1	3			1	1			3
Total		77	42																							
Randolph (outside Moberly)—	15,259																									
January		32	23						1		4	1	1				3	2	2		2	1		2		4
February		31	15														2		5			2	1	2		3
March		15	22							2	3		4				3	2	2			2		2		2
Total		78	60																							
Moberly—	10,923																									
January		28	13								3						1		3							6

February		13	16						1		2		1				1	2	4			1		1			3
March		13	19											1			3	2	3	1		2	2	2	1		2
Total		54	48																										
Ray—	21,451																												
January		56	27					3	1	1	1	2	3		1		1	3	2	3				2			4
February		39	26				1				3		2				1		7			4					8
March		37	25					1			1				2		2	3	5	1		1	1	1			7
Total		132	78																										
Reynolds—	9,592																												
January		27	6								2							2	1								1
February		34	6							1	1		1				1	1									1
March		18	4								1							1									2
Total		79	16																										
Ripley—	13,099																												
January		54	23	1					3		2						2	2	1		1		1	2	1		7
February		32	9	1							1						1		2								4
March		26	12	1							1					1			6								3
Total		112	44																										
St. Charles—	24,695																												
January		37	22					1			4						2	4	2		1	1	1				6
February		49	27						1	1	2		2				1	4	4	1		3			1		7
March		26	16							1	1		1		1		2	2	2		1	1					4
Total		112	65																										
St. Clair—	16,412																												
January		25	18	2									3				3		4	1		1					4
February		24	17								1		2				1	5	2	1				1			4
March		47	21	1						2	3						1	4	7								3
Total		96	56																										

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED IN MISSOURI (STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED) DURING THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1912—Continued.

Counties.	Population, 1910	Total births during the quarter	Total deaths during the quarter	Important causes of death.																						
				Typhoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Influenza	Tuberculosis of the lungs	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Diabetes	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Other diseases of the nervous system	Diseases of the heart and circulatory system	Pneumonia, Bronchopneumonia	Other diseases of respiratory system	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease	The puerperal state	Accidents	Suicides	Homicides	Other causes
St. Francois—	35,738																									
January		95	40	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	7	6	7	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	10
February		90	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	9	1	3	6	1	2	...	...	13
March		71	48	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	2	1	1	...	...	1	4	12	3	1	4	2	1	...	...	8
Total		256	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ste. Genevieve—	10,607																									
January		23	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
February		12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
March		22	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total		57	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Louis—	82,417																									
January		136	120	2	...	1	...	...	3	...	45	...	4	...	...	...	7	14	17	6	...	4	2	2	1	1	11
February		130	105	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	42	...	3	3	...	...	10	10	6	4	1	4	...	5	1	...	12
March		148	111	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	32	...	5	...	1	...	4	12	16	4	2	7	...	5	1	1	15
Total		414	336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saline—	29,448																									
January		57	35	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	1	...	4	4	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	14

February		55	37				1			2	3						4	6	7	1	1	2	1	1	1		7
March		62	29							1	4	1	2		1		3	5	3					3			6
Total		174	101																								
Schuyler—	9,062																										
January		14	6							2							1		1	1							1
February		23	5									1							1								3
March		18	22	1								1					1	5	5	1			1				7
Total		55	33																								
Scotland—	11,869																										
January		21	12									2					2	1					1	1			5
February		20	15	1						2		1					1	3	3	1							3
March		25	12			1						2	2						2								5
Total		66	39																								
Scott—	22,372																										
January		72	26	1			2	2	1	1	1						2	1	4	1		1		3	2		4
February		74	40	2			1	1			4			1	1		1	3	10	2	1	1	1	1			10
March		77	48					4		2	1				7		2	1	8	2		1		4			16
Total		223	114																								
Shannon—	11,343																										
January		36	3								1												1				1
February		39	10								2		1				1		1		1						4
March		21	10									1						2	3			1					3
Total		96	23																								
Shelby—	14,864																										
January		20	24								2	1	2				4	2	5			1	1	1			5
February		20	20							1	1						2	2	6			2		1	1		4
March		19	12								4		1					2	3			2					
Total		59	56																								

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED IN MISSOURI (STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED) DURING THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1912—Continued.

Counties.	Population, 1910.	Total births during the quarter.	Total deaths during the quarter.	Important causes of death.																									
				Typhoid Fever.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Influenza.	Tuberculosis of the lungs.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Cancer.	Diabetes.	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Other diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the heart and circulatory system.	Pneumonia, Bronchopneumonia.	Other diseases of respiratory system.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age).	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease.	The puerperal state.	Accidents.	Suicides.	Homicides.	Other causes.
Stoddard—	27,807																												
January		102	43					1	2		3		1				2	1	12	2	1		2	3			13
February		85	44	1				1	1	2	5						3	1	13				2	1			14
March		108	53	1		1		1	1	3	6				1	1	2	3	14	2	2	1	2	1			11
Total		295	140																										
Stone—	11,559																												
January		48	9								1							1	1				1				5
February		22	7						1				1					1	3								1
March		40	7	1								1						1									4
Total		110	23																										
Sullivan—	18,598																												
January		38	14								2						3	1	3			1		1			3
February		36	27					2					1	1				2	9								12
March		48	22					1				1			1		2	4	7	1		2			1		2
Total		122	63																										
Taney—	9,134																												
January		23	6															1								1	4

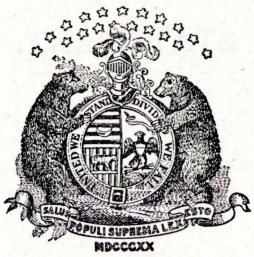
February		16	5						1											1	1		1					1
March		28	5																					1				4
Total		67	16																									
Texas—	21,458																											
January		42	20							1	1					3	2	5	1		1		2	1		3
February		58	30					1		4						3	4	8	1		1	1	1	1		7
March		52	20	1					1	5			1				2	5								5
Total		152	70																							
Vernon—	28,827																											
January		53	39	2				1	1			1				8	7	4	2	1	3	1	2	1		5
February		42	42						1	2		2				6	5	8	1		1	2	2			12
March		50	48	3					1	5		2				9	4	10	3		2		2	1		6
Total		145	129																							
Warren—	9,123																											
January		14	10							1	1					2	3				1					2
February		26	7														2	3	1							1
March		18	18			1	1			2							3	2	4	1	1		1			2
Total		58	35																							
Washington—	13,378																											
January		32	13				1					1						3			2		1			5
February		25	12				1	1	1	1		1				1	1					1				4
March		32	18							3		2					1	2	1		2					7
Total		89	43																							
Wayne—	15,181																											
January		51	11							3						2		3								3
February		60	10							1		2						3	1						1	2
March		25	22				1			2	1					2	1	2	3		1	1	3			5
Total		136	43																							

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED IN MISSOURI (STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED) DURING THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1912.—Continued.

Counties.	Population, 1910	Total births during the quarter	Total deaths during the quarter	Important causes of death.																								
				Typhoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Influenza	Tuberculosis of the lungs	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Diabetes	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Other diseases of the nervous system	Diseases of the heart and circulatory system	Pneumonia, Bronchopneumonia	Other diseases of respiratory system	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease	The puerperal state	Accidents	Suicides	Homicides	Other causes
Webster—	17,377																											
January		53	29					2		2	4								10	2		1					8
February		31	8								2		1		1				1	1							2
March		30	15					1	1		2	1	1				1	2	1			1					4
Total		114	52																									
Worth—	8,007																											
January		19	11								1		1				1	1	1			2					4
February		13	3										1					2									
March		15	8							1			1					1	1			2					2
Total		47	22																									
Wright—	18,315																											
January		32	18						1	1	1		1				2	1	4					2			5
February		33	22						3		4		2				1	1	3	2	1	1					4
March		39	20	1						2	3		1				3	1	2	2		1		1			3
Total		104	60																									
St. Louis City—	687,029																											
January		1,252	952	1			9	2	17	7	81	13	46	16			52	190	171	42	14	69	5	43	26	8	140

February	.....	1,113	993	4	...	1	8	8	11	14	93	7	50	4	3	....	51	175	183	48	28	68	9	45	13	8	162
March	.....	1,161	1,006	5	...	...	6	16	9	15	96	14	60	4	4	....	53	208	149	40	17	83	9	39	11	6	162
Total	.....	3,526	2,951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	....
Totals for January	.....	6,724	4,043	47	...	7	28	31	87	49	407	49	167	45	20	2	300	555	676	136	46	213	46	203	52	21	856
" " February	.....	6,275	4,062	34	1	7	21	40	51	101	398	36	168	37	43	2	292	519	758	139	67	205	56	176	48	12	851
" " March	.....	6,222	4,249	47	...	9	13	71	40	101	429	53	185	40	106	5	234	599	716	160	54	253	59	156	42	17	860
Grand totals, quarter	.....	19,221	12,354	128	1	23	62	142	178	251	1234	138	520	122	169	9	826	1673	2150	435	167	671	161	535	142	50	2567

MISSOURI
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH



QUARTERLY BULLETIN.

NEW SERIES.

VOL. 2. APRIL–JUNE. JULY–SEPTEMBER, 1912. NOS. 2 & 3.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

CONTENTS.

	Pages
Installation of Model Law	3-9
Organization of Health District Societies	9-10
Release of Diphtheria Cases	10-11
Formalin and Potassium Permanganate disinfection	11
June Examination	12
Births and Deaths by Counties and Important Cities	12-14
Total Births and Deaths by Months	14
Births by Sex and Color	14-15
Important Causes of Deaths by Months	15-16
Summary of Important Causes of Deaths	16-17
Births and Deaths, April to September, inclusive	18-49
Report of Bacteriological Laboratory	50-52

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STATEMENT.

The April-June number of the Bulletin was not issued at the usual time. That number, however, is combined with and made a part of this issue.

The Vital Statistics table in this issue covers a period of six months, from April to September, inclusive.

ANSWERING NUMEROUS INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HYGIENE AND DEMOGRAPHY.

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BULLETIN
OF THE
Missouri State Board of Health
NEW SERIES
VOL. 2. APRIL-JUNE. JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1912. NOS. 2 & 3.

HOW THE MODEL LAW WAS INSTALLED IN MISSOURI.

Dr. Frank B. Hiller, Secretary Missouri State Board of Health.

In discussing the installing of the Model Vital Statistics law in a state one must necessarily discuss its early administration. The administration, in a sense, goes hand in hand with the installing, and I prefer to detail to some extent, certain of the administrative features in our State.

The law was enacted by the General Assembly in 1909, but because of certain deterring conditions, we were delayed in putting it in operation until March, 1910.

A feature of the Missouri law which we regard as admirable, is the provision empowering the State Board of Health to choose the Local Registrars instead of these officers being ex officio, as is provided in the statutes of other states. With a free hand being given the Board in this matter, after much deliberation it was resolved to appoint physicians wherever possible to the position of Local Registrar.

It is true, that in many districts we have been unable to carry out this rule. This has been due to the fact that in certain small subdivisions of the State no physicians were found to reside, and in other subdivisions where physicians were residing, we found it preferable, for certain and various reasons to select laymen.

We have, in the State, something like 1,150 Local Registrars. Of this number probably 950 are members of the medical profession and men prominent and active in practice in their various communities.

QUALIFICATIONS OF LOCAL REGISTRARS.

In enumerating the qualifications of a Local Registrar I will say he should be a physician, the most representative of his profession of the district in which he resides; he should be a man identified with the affairs of his community; one who has the qualifications of discussing

and teaching; a believer in the virtues of the law; he should be possessed of sufficient executive ability to administer the law with the least friction possible; he should possess the faculty of getting along well with his competitors.

In the early operations of the law, Local Registrars, of course, must become the teachers and instructors of the people relative to its application and as to how its various requirements shall be met. A Local Registrar possessing the qualifications just enumerated, is not only able to have from the people the legal compliance to the law, but he will obtain from the people their moral support in its enforcement.

In the enforcement of this law, a Local Registrar, by realizing his moral obligations and acting on these, is able to obtain fully as much success as he is able to obtain by a full realization of the legal obligations he has assumed.

In selecting a physician as Local Registrar, the medical profession of the community is more actively interested in the law and at the same time the profession is caused to feel a greater responsibility in its satisfactory and complete application.

Medical societies, as a result of thus recognizing the profession, are caused to make the subject of Vital Statistics a special portion of the program at the various meetings. We believe that a closer union of the profession in working for the public health thereby results.

Often in sparsely settled sections of the State, a physician who is Local Registrar of a district is the only physician in that community. In view of this fact, he, at first hand, has direct knowledge of all births occurring in his district, as well as all deaths occurring. This would not be true did a layman serve in the same capacity, either in a sparsely or densely settled district.

Where, for certain reasons, it is impossible to secure a physician to serve as Local Registrar, and where in certain districts no physician resides, the selection of a layman as Local Registrar becomes a necessity. I do not believe that the rule should be followed that this layman should be one filling some minor office, such as justice of the peace, etc., but he should be an intelligent man, representative of the citizens of the community in which he resides. He should always be accessible to the people and possess the other qualifications, so far as possible, which a physician possesses, outside, of course, of any knowledge of medicine and surgery.

The qualities of a Vital Statistics law are no stronger than are its various features administered in the districts constituting the State's area.

The matter of administration in its final application rests probably

more heavily upon the Local Registrar than upon the State Registrar; the duties of the last-named officer consisting largely of defining and declaring the policies of administration and supervising the office details of the Central Bureau.

DISTRICTING THE STATE.

As an early step in the organization of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, the fixing of boundaries of registration districts demanded attention.

The Missouri law requires that each incorporated city and town shall constitute a primary registration district, and provides further that portions of each county lying outside of incorporations shall, by boundary lines designated by the State Board of Health, constitute primary registration districts.

In creating our districts we have followed the rule of adding to districts composed of incorporated towns and cities, such rural sections as lie convenient and adjacent to the incorporations.

We have further followed the rule in sparsely settled sections of the State of assigning, in some instances, as much as two or three townships not containing a commercial center, to some important commercial center of that particular county.

Missouri is subdivided into 114 counties and one city, the city of St. Louis, which occupies the status of a county. These 114 counties are subdivided into minor civil divisions, termed townships. There are some 1,280 townships in the State. There are in the State some 664 secondary divisions comprising 294 cities, 32 towns and 338 villages. These secondary divisions, practically in all instances, form part of the townships in which they are located, so it is readily seen that with the 1,150 Local Registrars we have almost one Local Registrar for each township in the State.

We are strongly of the opinion that small districts are essential to the satisfactory operations of the Vital Statistics law, and do not concur in the opinion of others, that in a mountainous or sparsely settled section of a State it is unnecessary to have small primary districts, and a consequent small number of registrars. But on the other hand, we believe small districts are essential in the satisfactory administration of the law. We believe that the number of registrars should be largely based on the area of the territory rather than upon the population.

OFFICE SUPPLIES.

Each and every detail in the equipment of a Bureau of Vital Statistics must be given thoughtful consideration. The character and printing of blanks and forms is worthy of careful thought.

A better impression is given one of the nicety of exactions, when it is observed that blanks and forms are well prepared and show some thought in their preparation.

Missouri, I believe, was the first to put into practical use the present standard death certificate.

A short time prior to having our forms printed I learned, through a press report, of the adoption of a new Standard Death Certificate. Upon writing to Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur, Chief of the Bureau of Vital Statistics at Washington, I was informed of the correctness of this report, and he furnished me with forms just off the press. These we followed, and as above mentioned, introduced them not only in our own State, but were the first State to use same.

With the State districted and the appointment of Local Registrars made, the placing in the hands of these officers of full sets of supplies, together with detailed statements as to their use, is the next step.

I do not know that Missouri excels any other state in the character of its printed forms and supplies for Local Registrars, but nevertheless we feel considerable pride in our printed matter. For your inspection, I here submit blanks and forms used by our Bureau. A pamphlet containing the law, together with full and complete instructions, consisting of an annotation of every section of the law, with a copy of the International Classification of the Causes of Death appended, is a publication that has served us most satisfactorily.

It has been our experience that certain Local Registrars and others called upon to comply to the law, have been unable to put a proper construction upon the various provisions of the statute. For this reason we have found it very necessary to publish instructions upon these questions somewhat at length.

Shortly after placing full sets of supplies in the hands of Local Registrars we began the publication of a circular letter. This was put out about every three or four weeks, dealing with the provisions of the law and informing the Local Registrars as to how progress was being made in the State with reference to its administration. We have felt that by thus keeping in close touch with the Local Registrars through frequent circularizing and letter writing, a greater interest in the workings or operations of the law was developed.

The installing of a law in a State does not constitute exclusively the carrying out of certain of the plain provisions of the law, but the scheme of securing perfect and complete reports is a necessary part of the law's installation as well as its operation.

For the first six months during the operation of the law, we were not overexacting in our demands for a close adherence to the Interna-

tional Classification of the Causes of Death and for uniform statements relative to the item "Ocupation." We preferred first for the people and the officials to become thoroughly acquainted with the provisions of the law and certain of its plainer details and operations before insisting too strongly concerning the items above mentioned, but after some six months operation of the law, we then became very exacting with reference to the two data on death certificates, "Cause of Death" and "Occupation."

All certificates returned to the central office upon which the cause of death does not conform to the international classification, are copied upon supplementary blanks and returned to the Local Registrar in order that he may have the certificate perfected.

Rather than going into detail as to our method of obtaining this complete information, I prefer to pass among you forms that are being used for correcting certificates. The typewritten statements attached to these forms wil readily explain their method of use.

PUBLICITY.

The successful administration of a Vital Statistics law in any State depends largely on the publicity given it. In our State the matter has been discussed at the County Medical Societies and in the State Medical Association, and the physicians are a unit in support of the law.

By giving frequent statistical compilations to the press, we have received the support of the newspapers of the State and the support of the various civic bodies which are naturally interested in matters of this character.

Our early experience in Missouri was to find a large per cent of the population of more than three and a quarter million, wholly unacquainted with the necessity and virtues of a Vital Statistics law.

People failed to understand why they could not continue to bury their dead as they had in the past, without furnishing to an officer, family and personal particulars leading to the obtaining of permission to make burial or other disposition of the body. They did not understand why the cause of death should be a matter of public interest.

With equal deficiency in understanding, people wondered as to why children could not be born as in the past without making the parentage and other data a matter of public record. The future value of such information was not realized.

It is true that three or four of our cities had, under municipal ordinances, such a law in operation. Outside of these cities and in the rural sections of the State, a good deal of ignorance concerning the necessity or worth of such a law existed. Naturally people were more or

less refractive in the matter of complying to this exacting statute which reached every family in the State. A feeling of rebellion was encountered in some communities, and in others compliance to the law was had with reluctance and no little protest.

Wherever we found an individual who was opposed to the law, from any cause, or who declined to observe it, we immediately wrote a personal letter to such a party. This resulted in a correspondence over the State consisting of from fifty to seventy-five personal letters per day for the period of a number of months.

I will say that the matter of personal letter writing, along such lines, has now ceased to exist because the necessity no longer prevails.

Early in the operation of the law we availed ourselves of the use of the public press. Papers published in the large cities and the small weekly papers of the counties were made use of. We had published short and pointed articles explaining the law and pointing out to the public its virtues.

We began early, and have since followed the plan of furnishing some five hundred weekly newspapers of the State a monthly statement concerning the births and deaths of the respective counties in which each paper is published. The births have simply been reported by number per county, while the deaths reported have been under twenty-four causes. Among the twenty-four causes, of course, being all of the infectious or contagious diseases.

By means of the public press we have been and are now furnishing information to people of all the counties of the State in order that they may have statistics that are of importance, and by studying these they are enabled to ascertain the prevalence of communicable diseases in a community. As a result, people are made to see many of the reasons for such a statute, and the public is stimulated to better control of contagious diseases and are caused to see the many legal purposes death and birth certificates afford.

As a result of our furnishing the newspapers of the State with this statistical information, upon request coming from us, these papers have placed our office upon the exchange list. We receive from four to five hundred papers weekly. From these papers clippings are made. These clippings are used for the purpose of checking the index, thus giving us information as to whether or not all births and deaths are being reported.

As stated in the early part of this paper, the law was installed in Missouri March, 1910. During the first complete year's operation of the law, or for the year 1911, we secured birth certificates to the number of 73,858, or 22.42 per thousand population. The total of deaths for this

same year was 43,390 or 13.17 per thousand population. The figures based upon the census of 1910.

From these figures it therefore seems that we are probably securing more than ninety per cent of the deaths, and I believe that nearly this same per cent of births are now being reported.

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*Paper read by Dr. Frank B. Hiller, Secretary Missouri State Board of Health, at "International Congress on Hygiene and Demography," held in Washington, D. C., September 23-28, 1912.

ORGANIZATION OF "HEALTH DISTRICT SOCIETIES."

Pursuant to announcement made in the January-March issue of the "Bulletin," "Health Districts" numbers one, two and three have been organized. The membership of these societies is made up of members of county boards of health, city health officials and Local Registrars. In addition to the above enumerated officials, which constitute the active membership, honorary membership is provided for all interested in the subjects of preventive medicine, sanitation, etc.

These societies are formed for the purpose of effecting a more complete correlation in the operations of State, county and municipal health officers and Local Registrars. An organization of these officials is not only accomplished, but at the meetings a program consisting of addresses and papers on public health questions is carried out.

Health District No. 1, made up of the counties of Crawford, Dent, Franklin, Iron, Jefferson, Lincoln, Montgomery, Phelps, St. Charles, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, St. Louis, Warren and Washington, was organized at the Southern Hotel in St. Louis June 26, 1912. Dr. G. A. Jordan, Assistant Health Commissioner of St. Louis, was elected president; Dr. J. C. Welsch, Local Registrar of Salem, vice-president, and Dr. James Stewart, supervisor of hygiene of the public schools of St. Louis, secretary.

The following papers were read at this meeting: "Difficulties Encountered in Establishing Quarantine in Rural Sections," by Dr. O. N. Schudde of Sullivan; "Medical Inspection of School Children," Dr. James Stewart of St. Louis.

A general discussion was had by all present, relative to the general purpose and scope of work of health district societies.

Health District No. 2, made up of the following named counties: Adair, Clark, Knox, Lewis, Macon, Marion, Monroe, Pike, Ralls, Randolph, Schuyler, Scotland and Shelby, was organized at the Mark Twain Hotel in Hannibal on July 16th. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. E. C. Callison, Kirksville; vice-president, Dr. W. B. Sisson, Kahoka; secretary, Mr. Fred D. Stichter, Louisiana.

The following papers were presented: "Value of Vital Statistics in Controlling Contagious Diseases," Dr. E. C. Callison, Kirksville; "What Physicians Gain from Vital Statistics," Dr. W. B. Sisson, Kahoka; "The Necessity of Adhering to the International Classification of the Causes of Death," Dr. H. J. Jurgens, Edina.

Health District Society No. 3 was organized at the Madison Hotel, in Jefferson City, July 31st. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. V. Q. Bonham, Fayette; secretary, Dr. A. W. Kampschmidt, Columbia.

Papers were read as follows: "Value of Vital Statistics from the Standpoint of Public Health," Dr. A. W. Kampschmidt, Columbia; "Difficulties Encountered in Establishing Quarantine in Rural Sections," Dr. W. C. Wessell, Hermann.

In the organization of the three above-named societies practically all counties in each district were represented.

The remaining four districts are to be organized by the middle of November. The State will then have been divided into seven districts, all thoroughly organized and with the officials residing therein working in better harmony and unison in the accomplishment of their duties along public health lines.

THE RELEASE OF DIPHTHERIA CASES.

Diphtheria is one of the few diseases concerning which a definite statement may be made with regard to when the infecting organisms have left the body. This information is gained, as all know, by making cultures from the affected parts, namely, the mucous membranes of the nose and throat.

Although the present mortality from diphtheria is not to be compared with that existing before the general use of antitoxin, it still remains the most fatal epidemic disease of childhood. There were in the State during the year 1911, 650 deaths from diphtheria and "croup," giving a death rate per 100,000 of 19.7. Therefore any means at hand for controlling this disease should not be neglected. Such a means is the release from quarantine by cultures, and that this is neglected is shown by the fact that only 8 per cent of the diphtheria cultures examined at the State Laboratory during the present year have been release cultures.

Virulent diphtheria bacilli are always to be found for a short period after the disappearance of the membrane, and they occasionally persist for several weeks after the parts appear normal. Therefore, the only rational course would seem to be to require cultures to be made from all cases before raising the quarantine. This system is used in many of the

larger cities, and it is suggested that smaller towns adopt the plan also, using the State Laboratory for this purpose.

It has been found that where these release cultures are used, the average time of quarantine is no longer than where some definite period is set, say ten days or two weeks, after the disappearance of the membrane. In many cases the period of quarantine is shortened by this method. In this way the danger of too early a release is overcome, and it also serves to discover cases that would otherwise become bacillus carriers.

In requiring cultures for release, it is important to insist that two consecutive cultures be obtained, which may be taken twenty-four hours apart. Unless two such cultures are obtained a considerable number of cases will be released too early, it having been found that 20 per cent of second release cultures are positive after a previous negative. Another point to be insisted upon is the taking of a culture from the nose as well as from the pharynx.

The outfits supplied by the State Board of Health contain two sterile swabs, one of which is to be used for the nose, and the other for the throat. Both may be returned in the same tube. It is important that these outfits be used for this purpose, as improvised swabs may contain bacteria resembling the diphtheria bacillus. Outfits are obtainable from the county health officers, and also by addressing the State Bacteriologist at Jefferson City.

FORMALIN AND POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE DISINFECTION.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Prepare the room so as to prevent any leakage of the gas. Be sure the air is moist, and it is well for it to be quite warm also. For every 1,000 cubic feet capacity provide two pints of formalin and thirteen ounces potassium permanganate. After the room is prepared procure a tin, agate or iron pail, holding not less than eight quarts, and place it in a large dish pan with two bricks under the pail and within the pan. Allow no fire or light in the room.

Place the *permanganate in the pail first,* and when all is ready, from a wide-mouthed bottle or a pitcher, quickly pour the formalin upon the crystals and quickly retreat from the room, closing the door promptly, and sealing it from the outside. The sealing should include the keyhole and the opening for the knob. Do not open the door for at least eight hours. Ventilate thoroughly and then close again, with several shallow vessels containing a little ammonia distributed through the apartment.

(PUBLIC HYGIENE, BLAIR.)

JUNE EXAMINATION.

Examination for license to practice medicine and surgery was conducted in St. Louis June 24, 25 and 26, 1912. At this examination one hundred eighty-six applicants appeared; of this number one hundred fifty-eight passed and twenty-eight failed.

Below appears the names of the medical colleges represented, with an analysis of the result of the examination as it applies to colleges:

Colleges.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Per cent of failures.
American Medical College	24	16	8	33⅓
*Barnes Medical College	5	3	2	40
*Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery	2	2	0	0
Creighton Medical College	1	1	0	0
Ensworth Medical College	3	1	2	66⅔
Hahnemann Medical, Kansas City	3	3	0	0
Jefferson Medical College	1	1	0	0
Johns Hopkins University	2	2	0	0
Kansas University	1	1	0	0
Kentucky School of Medicine	1	1	0	0
Long Island Hospital College	1	1	0	0
*Marion-Sims College of Medicine	1	1	0	0
Marquette University	1	1	0	0
Medico-Chirurgical, Philadelphia	1	1	0	0
Meharry Medical College	6	2	4	66⅔
*Missouri Medical College	2	2	0	0
National Medical University	1	1	0	0
Northwestern University	2	2	0	0
Rush Medical College	1	1	0	0
St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons	5	1	4	80
St. Louis University	54	54	0	0
University of Alabama	1	1	0	0
University of Arkansas	2	1	1	50
University of Edinborough	1	1	0	0
University of Louisville	4	3	1	25
University Medical College, Kansas City	15	11	4	26⅔
University of Pennsylvania	1	1	0	0
Washington University	42	42	0	0
Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons	1	1	0	0

*Colleges extinct or merged.

Births and Deaths (still births Not Included), by Counties and Cities, for Six Months, April to September, Inclusive, 1912.

The following table gives a comparison of the births and deaths by counties and important cities during the months, April to September, inclusive. There were 17.444 more births than deaths during this period. In some of the counties, it will be noted, that there are two, and sometimes three times as many births as deaths.

Ozark county shows the highest birth rate, which is 40.81 per 1,000, with Dunklin a close second, having a rate of 39.83 per 1,000. McDonald

county shows the lowest birth rate, which is 12.4 per 1,000. Of the three largest cities, St. Louis showed the highest birth rate, which is 21.09 per 1,000. Kansas City gives a rate of 19.84 and St. Joseph a rate of 16.82 per 1,000.

Camden county shows the lowest death rate, which is 4.48 per 1,000, while Butler shows a rate of 21.52, the highest in the State. St. Louis city has a rate of 13.67, Kansas City a rate of 15.75 and St. Joseph a rate of 12.97 per 1,000.

The above estimates are based upon the population as given in the census of 1910.

Births and Deaths (still births Not Included), by Counties and Cities, for Six Months, April to September, Inclusive, 1912.

County.	Births.	Deaths.	County.	Births.	Deaths.
Adair	231	87	Harrison	267	90
Andrew	142	64	Henry	286	125
Atchison	157	53	Hickory	104	24
Audrain	192	89	Holt	178	60
Barry	333	118	Howard	113	84
Barton	184	77	Howell	271	115
Bates	259	132	Iron	139	61
Benton	163	72	Jackson	309	196
Bollinger	230	49	Kansas City	2,465	1,957
Boone	324	153	Jasper	468	241
Buchanan	154	103	Joplin	353	219
St. Joseph	651	502	Webb City	180	100
Butler	370	222	Jefferson	317	164
Caldwell	197	75	Johnson	263	132
Callaway	237	158	Knox	103	45
Camden	123	26	Laclede	198	56
Cape Girardeau	387	164	Lafayette	340	146
Carroll	249	122	Lawrence	350	140
Carter	76	26	Lewis	115	71
Cass	265	106	Lincoln	221	95
Cedar	186	87	Linn	304	132
Chariton	271	104	Livingston	180	105
Christian	208	73	McDonald	84	55
Clark	111	48	Macon	294	130
Clay	188	163	Madison	155	56
Clinton	161	91	Maries	115	27
Cole	89	30	Marion	115	61
Jefferson City	84	101	Hannibal	192	117
Cooper	190	99	Mercer	156	37
Crawford	188	73	Miller	220	65
Dade	159	66	Mississippi	215	120
Dallas	168	31	Moniteau	150	61
Daviess	206	77	Monroe	154	80
DeKalb	134	47	Montgomery	135	79
Dent	183	56	Morgan	141	49
Douglas	242	44	New Madrid	323	149
Dunklin	604	299	Newton	377	151
Franklin	365	153	Nodaway	345	130
Gasconade	153	73	Oregon	213	72
Gentry	175	70	Osage	227	77
Greene	294	96	Ozark	244	52
Springfield	446	295	Pemiscot	316	186
Grundy	197	81	Perry	186	67

County.	Births.	Deaths.	County.	Births.	Deaths.
Pettis	142	65	Saline	298	176
Sedalia	188	130	Schuyler	104	53
Phelps	156	96	Scotland	112	49
Pike	182	147	Scott	373	181
Platte	151	68	Shannon	203	60
Polk	284	62	Shelby	160	75
Pulaski	171	53	Stoddard	488	203
Putnam	178	54	Stone	171	43
Ralls	131	59	Sullivan	237	78
Randolph	187	100	Taney	138	47
Moberly	112	83	Texas	287	102
Ray	270	113	Vernon	305	187
Reynolds	134	33	Warren	88	39
Ripley	129	58	Washington	177	77
St. Charles	245	134	Wayne	230	83
St. Clair	175	83	Webster	231	96
St. Francois	495	201	Worth	85	21
Ste. Genevieve	116	57	Wright	237	74
St. Louis	702	643			
St. Louis city	7,246	4,698	Totals	37,139	19,695

TOTAL BIRTHS AND DEATHS BY MONTHS.

The following table shows a comparison of the births and deaths for the first nine months of 1912. There were 24,311 more births than deaths during these months. The highest number of births was reported in January, which was 6,724, while the lowest number of births were reported in May, being 5,676.

The highest number of deaths reported was in March, being 4,249, while the lowest number reported was in June, being 2,775:

Month.	Births.	Deaths.
January	6,724	4,043
February	6,275	4,062
March	6,222	4,249
April	5,909	3,820
May	5,676	3,325
June	5,989	2,775
July	6,270	3,263
August	6,701	3,284
September	6,594	3,228
Totals	56,360	32,049

BIRTHS BY SEX AND COLOR.

The following table shows the births by sex and color. There were 1,423 more males than females born in these months. Of the total number of births, which was 37,139, the males were 51.92 per cent and the females were 49.08 per cent of the total number.

The whites constituted 96.7 per cent of the total number of births, while the colored births were 3.27 per cent of the total number.

It is evident from these figures that the colored births are not being reported as they should be:

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Totals.
Male	3,113	2,893	3,045	3,263	3,519	3,448	19,281
Female	2,796	2,783	2,944	3,007	3,182	3,146	17,858
White	5,705	5,741	5,785	6,070	6,506	6,387	35,924
Black	204	205	204	199	195	206	1,213
Other colors				1		1	2

IMPORTANT CAUSES OF DEATH BY MONTHS.

The following table gives the deaths by months, from April to September, 1912, inclusive, from the twenty-four important causes of death. A complete compilation is not obtainable at this time, as the cause of death was not complete on many of the certificates. These will be corrected and properly classified at an early date.

The report for the six months, April to September, inclusive, shows a total of 19,695, or an annual rate of 11.96 per 1,000. The death rate for the year 1911 was 13.17 per 1,000. The decrease is due to the fact that these months are the healthiest months of the year.

The report of the first three months of the year 1912 shows there were 12,354 deaths in the State, making a total of 32,049 deaths for the months of January to September, inclusive, or a death rate of 12.98 per 1,000. The deaths during the months of October to December, inclusive, will increase this rate equal to or above the rate of 13.17 per 1.000 of the year 1911:

	Total.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Typhoid fever	360	35	30	33	53	89	120
Smallpox	10	1	1	....	7	1	....
Measles	25	5	5	5	6	3	1
Scarlet fever	50	15	15	9	4	4	3
Whooping cough	228	48	51	43	42	30	14
Diphtheria and croup	144	31	11	17	17	23	45
Influenza	109	64	26	3	9	2	5
Tuberculosis of the lungs	2,121	467	388	344	334	319	269
Other forms of tuberculosis	374	81	64	52	65	63	49
Cancer	1,064	175	192	155	190	177	175
Diabetes	173	27	28	25	28	35	30
Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis	279	157	64	19	18	10	11
Acute anterior poliomyelitis	37	2	6	5	5	9	10
Other diseases of the nervous system	1,099	222	190	169	174	188	156
Diseases of heart and circulatory system	2,556	513	511	400	391	366	375
Pneumonia, bronchopneumonia	1,008	453	203	123	73	79	77

	Totals.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Other diseases of respiratory system...	385	111	78	53	44	44	55
Diarrhea and enteritis (under two years of age).....	1,175	59	56	82	337	325	316
Acute nephritis and bright's disease...	1,413	242	236	215	238	235	247
The puerperal state.....	242	45	51	37	41	29	39
Accidents.....	1,134	170	195	206	191	182	190
Suicides.....	374	63	78	66	59	54	54
Homicides.....	134	21	17	24	30	20	22
Other causes.....	5,206	813	834	690	907	997	965
Totals.....	19,695	3,820	3,325	2,775	3,263	3,284	3,228

SUMMARY CONCERNING CERTAIN IMPORTANT CAUSES OF DEATH AS SHOWN IN THE SUCCEEDING TABLE OF DEATHS FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER, 1912, INCLUSIVE.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Typhoid fever resulted in 360 deaths during the months of April to September, or a death rate of 10.93 per 100,000. It is noted that one-third of these deaths, or 120, occurred in September. In 1909, the death rate in the national registration area was 22 per 100,000. Since 1900, when the first annual reports were issued, the death rate from typhoid has shown a marked decrease.

TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS).

During the months, April to September, 1912, there were 2,121 deaths from tuberculosis of the lungs and 374 from other forms of tuberculosis, making a total of 2,495, or a rate per 100,000 of 151.53. In other words, 12.66 per cent of all deaths were caused from this disease. This is slightly above the death rate of 1911, which shows tuberculosis caused approximately 11.8 per cent of all deaths. The total number of deaths in 1911 from this disease was 5,113. Missouri shows a death rate from this disease considerably lower than the registration area, which shows a rate of 167.5 per 100,000 population in 1909.

ENTERITIS (UNDER 2 YEARS OF AGE).

Enteritis of children under 2 years of age resulted in 1,175 deaths during the months, April to September, inclusive, of which 978 occurred during July, August and September. The death rate per 100,000 was 71.34. This is lower than the death rate in the national registration area, which was 107.7 per 100,000. The rate for the year will not be as high as given above because the fall and winter months show a marked decrease in deaths from this disease.

DISEASES OF HEART AND CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

The diseases of the heart and circulatory system caused more deaths than any other disease during the six months, as shown in preceding table, resulting in 2,526 deaths, or a rate of 155.24 per 100,000 population. "Heart failure" is not included in this title as it is not accepted as a satisfactory cause of death. Many terms of an indefinite character are here included, such as "organic heart disease," or "heart trouble," which probably should be classified under some other disease, if the true cause had been given.

ACUTE NEPHRITIS AND BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

During the six months shown in the report, there were 1,413 deaths from acute nephritis and Bright's disease, a death rate of 85.82 per 100,000. The average age of persons dying from acute nephritis is about 38 years, and from chronic Bright's disease, the average age is 58, showing it is a degenerative disease. Many deaths from acute nephritis, no doubt, should properly be chargeable to an acute infectious disease. In all but two of the states having the registration of deaths, the deaths from this disease showed a marked increase.

CANCER.

It will be a surprise to know there were 1,064 deaths from cancer during the six months shown in the report, or a rate of 64.62 per 100,000 population. As far as can be learned from statistics compiled by the Bureau of the Census, the death rate from cancer is on the increase, having risen from 74 in 1908 to 77 per 100,000 in 1909.

This increase cannot be accounted for unless the physicians are giving a more accurate statement of the cause of death, or the saving of lives from tuberculosis and other preventable diseases of early or middle life would leave more persons subject to cancer at the cancer age, as it is a known fact that this disease is more prevalent after the age of 40 years has been reached.

ACCIDENTS.

There were 1,134 deaths from accidents during the months, April to September, 1912, inclusive, or a rate of 68.86 per 100,000 population. Among the causes of accidental deaths were the following, in the order of numerical importance: Railroad accidents and injuries, drowning, scalds and burns, injuries by horses and vehicles, street cars and automobiles, mines and quarries, etc. It is important that the means of injury be specified in all returns of death from accidental causes.

Births and Deaths Reported in Missouri (Stillbirths Not Included) During the Six Months Ending September 30, 1912.

Counties.	Population, 1910.	Total births during the six months.	Total deaths during the six months.	Important causes of death. Typhoid Fever.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Influenza.	Tuberculosis of the lungs.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Cancer.	Diabetes.	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Other diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of heart and circulatory system.	Pneumonia, Broncho-pneumonia.	Other diseases of respiratory system.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age).	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease.	The puerperal state.	Accidents.	Suicides.	Homicides.	Other causes.
Adair—	22,700																										
April		39	15								3		1					1	1		1	2		2			4
May		46	15						1		2		3					4	1			2	1				1
June		30	8								1	1								1		2					3
July		38	11	1								1	1					2			2		1				3
August		42	16	1							2	1					2	1			1	3		1		1	3
September		36	22	2					2								2	3			4	2					7
Totals		231	87																								
Andrew—	15,282																										
April		23	6								1		1									2	1				1
May		18	15										4				4	1			1			2			3
June		24	6														1			1		1	1				2
July		28	7								1		2					2				1					1
August		28	12								1		1	1					1		1	2		1			4
September		21	18	1							1	1					1	5	1		3						5
Totals		142	64																								
Atchison—	13,604																										
April		29	22	1					1	2		1	3				1	1	7			1		2			2
May		33	10										1						2			1	1	3			2
June		27	2																			2					
July		23	6															3						1			2
August		26	7														1	1			1	1					3
September		19	6														1		1		1			1			2
Totals		157	53																								

Audrain—	21,687																												
April		46	14								3						1	3	2			2					3
May		23	16						1			1					2	2	1			1	1				7
June		23	11								2						4			1		1		1			2
July		31	18						1		2		1				2	3		2		1					6
August		39	12										2				1	1	1	2		1			1		3
September		30	18	3							1	1	2	1				1	1			2		1			4
Totals		192	89																								
Barry—	23,869																										
April		50	24				1		2	6	2						1	2	2			1			1		6
May		57	29			1				3		1					2	2	3	2				9			6
June		43	19	1						1							2	1	2				1	1	1		9
July		42	19					1		1							1	1			2	1			2		10
August		94	17				1		1	3		3						2	1		2						4
September		47	10							1							2	1		1				1	1	1	2
Totals		383	118																								
Barton—	16,747																										
April		21	15			1			1			2					1	2	1	1		1		1			4
May		35	13							1		2							3		1	2	1	2			1
June		37	12							2		2						2							1		5
July		36	13									2			1		1	3	1			1		1			3
August		24	11									2	1				1			1	2	1		1			2
September		31	13					1		1		1						2	1			2					5
Totals		184	77																								
Bates—	25,869																										
April		42	25			1				5	1			2			1	4	1	2	1						7
May		45	18							2		2						6						2			6
June		29	39	1			1			1	1	2						7			1			19	1		5
July		56	9							1						1		3							1		3
August		42	17								2	1					1	3			2	1					7
September		45	24	2						1	1		1				1			1	4	2	1				10
Totals		259	132																								
Benton—	14,881																										
April		29	18					1		1	4						2	1	3	1				1			4
May		37	11								3				1					1		3					3
June		25	10	1							1						3		2			1					2
July		27	12	1							5		1				1	1	1			2					
August		23	13		1				1				1					1			2	1					6
September		22	8														2										6
Totals		163	72																								

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED IN MISSOURI (STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED) DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1912—Continued.

Counties.	Population, 1910	Total births during the six months	Total deaths during the six months	Important causes of death.																							
				Typhoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Influenza	Tuberculosis of the lungs	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Diabetes	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Other diseases of the nervous system	Diseases of heart and circulatory system	Pneumonia, Broncho-pneumonia	Other diseases of respiratory system	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease	The puerperal state	Accidents	Suicides	Homicides	Other causes
Bollinger—	14,576																										
April		33	15					1		1	1							1	2	1		1		2			5
May		43	9												1			1	4								3
June		37	6								1		1				1			1							2
July		32	3								1										1						1
August		39	9															1			1			1			6
September		46	7									1						1			3						2
Totals		230	49																								
Boone—	30,533																										
April		42	29							3	4	2	2				2	1	5	1							9
May		49	34	1						2	6	1	2				2	5	2			3		2	1		7
June		47	23								6						3	3	1	2	2	3		1			2
July		52	22			1					2		2				4	2			2		1	1			7
August		53	20	2						1	2		1				1	3			1	1	1	2			5
September		81	25	1						1	4						2	2			3		1	1			10
Totals		324	153																								
Buchanan (outside St. Joseph)—	15,517																										
April		28	17					2					2				2	3				3			1		4
May		22	17								1	1			1		2	3	1			4		1			3
June		27	19					1			2		2				1	1				4		5			3
July		23	16								1	1	1				1	1			2	3		1	2		3
August		31	15										1					4			3	3		1			3
September		23	19								2					1	1	2	1		2	2		4			4
Totals		154	103																								

St. Joseph—	77,403																												
April		110	89	1							8	1		3	4		11	16	8	2	4	7	1	3		1	19
May		98	103					1			8	2	11	1			11	21	7	1		8		4	4		24
June		83	83								9	5	8				8	9	3			9		7	6		19
July		120	70					1			4	2	3				9	9	3		5	6	1	5			22
August		124	77					2			6	2	4	3			9	6	3	1	5	9	2	4	3		18
September		116	80	1							6	4	4	3			9	8	1	2	7	1	3	7	1	1	22
Totals		651	502																								
Butler—	20,624																										
April		64	49	1				2	1		6	1					3	1	16	1	1	1	1				14
May		59	27	1				2			4	2	1				1	3	4				2	2		1	4
June		64	21	1							4						1	1	1		2	1		3			7
July		60	43	1				1			6	1	1				1	5	1		2	2	1	2	2	3	14
August		65	34	2					1		2	1		1			1	1	1		4	3		2			15
September		58	48	2				1			2	1			1		2	2	2		4	2	1	1	1		26
Totals		370	222																								
Caldwell—	14,605																										
April		33	13							1	2		1					2				1	1	1			4
May		26	9								2							4				1			1		1
June		27	8					1			4							1					1				1
July		32	16	1							5							2			1	1		1			5
August		46	16						1		3		2					3	1			1		1			4
September		33	13								1		1			1	1	4							1		4
Totals		197	75																								
Callaway—	24,400																										
April		29	23	1							5	1					3	2	2	1				1			7
May		30	24								4		1				3	1	1	1		3		1			9
June		52	25						1		3	1					3	5	1			1		2			8
July		44	35								8		4	1			8			1		4		2			7
August		47	28								5	1	2				4	1			3	2	1	2			7
September		35	23	1							4						5	5	1			3					4
Totals		237	158																								
Camden—	11,582																										
April		20	4								1									1		1					1
May		24	13						1	1	2			1					1			1			1		5
June		9	5							1	1											1		1			1
July		32	1																								1
August		15	3																		2						1
September		23																									
Totals		123	26																								

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED IN MISSOURI (STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED) DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1912—Continued.

Counties.	Population, 1910	Total births during the six months	Total deaths during the six months	Important causes of death.																						
				Typhoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Influenza	Tuberculosis of the lungs	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Diabetes	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Other diseases of the nervous system	Diseases of heart and circulatory system	Pneumonia, Bronchopneumonia	Other diseases of respiratory system	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease	The puerperal state	Accidents	Suicides	Homicides	Other causes
Cape Girardeau—	27,621																									
April		60	41				1		1	1	6	1	1		2			6	8	2				3			9
May		66	25							2	4						4	2		1	1	3					8
June		56	17					1			2							1	1		1		2	1			8
July		56	28	1							2	1	2					2			3			1			16
August		86	30	2							3							3		1	1	3	1	1			15
September		63	23	4							3		1					1			6	1		3			4
Totals		387	164																							
Carroll—	23,098																									
April		37	42							3	5	1	3		2		2	6	6	1	1	2		2			8
May		39	19	1				1			2		2				2	4				1	1	2			3
June		36	13								1		1					1		1		1	1	2			5
July		47	15								1		2				3	2	1		1	1		1			3
August		49	12								2							3				2		1	1		3
September		41	21							1	3	1	2					2		1	2	1		1			7
Totals		249	122																							
Carter—	5,504																									
April		22	5																1			1	1			2
May		13	4														2				1					1
June		10	1					1																		
July		13	6	1							1															4
August		8	6	1							1							1				1		1		1
September		10	4																		1			1		2
Totals		76	26																							

Cass—	22,973																												
April		31	22									1	1		1		1	3	1			4	2		1		7
May		31	17						1	2	3	2					1	1				1		1				5
June		50	16	1						1				1			2	3			1			5			2
July		55	15													4	3				1	1		1	1		4
August		53	21	3				2		1							1	1	1		1	3		2	1	1	4
September		45	15	2									3	1	1		2	1		1		1					3
Totals		265	106																								
Cedar—	16,080																										
April		32	25							1	1	1					4	5	5	1		1		1			5
May		33	16				1											5	3			2					5
June		36	10				1			2								1		1		3					2
July		28	10							3							1	1				1	1	1			2
August		29	16					1								1	3	3		1	1	1			1		4
September		28	10				1	1		1		1						1				3					2
Totals		186	87																								
Chariton—	23,503																										
April		40	25				3	1	2	1	1						3	6	2	1					1		4
May		35	12						1	1								1	1			5					3
June		38	16	1						2		1						2		1	1	3	1	1	1		2
July		45	14							1		1		1			2	1			2	1		2			3
August		58	17	1			1			2	2		1					2				2		1			5
September		55	20	1							1	4					1	1			4	3					5
Totals		271	104																								
Christian—	15,832																										
April		39	13							1	1	1						2	1	1		2		2			2
May		26	13							2						1	1	2	1			1		2			3
June		25	11									1					2		2			1		1			4
July		41	12					1		2								1	1					1			6
August		34	10	1				3										1				1		1			3
September		43	14							1		1					2	2			1	1					6
Totals		208	73																								
Clark—	12,811																										
April		18	9							1		2						3	1					1			1
May		23	12						1	1							1	3	1	1		1					3
June		18	7							1	1	2						2									
July		11	4				1																	2			1
August		26	10							2		1						1						1			5
September		15	6																		1						5
Totals		111	48																								

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED IN MISSOURI (STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED) DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1912—Continued.

Counties.	Population, 1910	Total births during the six months	Total deaths during the six months	Important causes of death.																				
				Typhoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Influenza	Tuberculosis of the lungs	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Diabetes	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Other diseases of the nervous system	Diseases of heart and circulatory system	Pneumonia, Bronchopneumonia	Other diseases of respiratory system	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease	The puerperal state	Accidents	Suicides	Homicides	Other causes
Clay—	20,302																									
April		37	33							1	4		1		3		3	5	1		2	9		2			2
May		24	27	1			1				1		2	1		1	1	9	1	1		1		2			5
June		15	28	2							1	1	2	1			1	4				6		1			9
July		44	28								1	1	2		1		1	4				3	1	3			8
August		29	26	1							4		1				1	7				2	1	1			8
September		39	21	2							1	1		1				5			2		1				5
Totals		188	163																							
Clinton—	15,297																									
April		29	20								4	1	1		4		1	3	2			1					3
May		20	21								2	1	3		2			2	1		1	2		2			4
June		25	16					1			1		2				3	1				4					4
July		30	11								1		3					3				2		1			1
August		24	10	1					1				1				2	1			1	1					1
September		33	13								1	1	1					1		1	3						5
Totals		161	91																							
Cole (outside Jefferson City)—	10,107																									
April		12	7							1	4						1										1
May		15	6															1				1					4
June		15	4										1						1					1			1
July		16	7								1		2				1										3
August		11	2									1								1							
September		20	4										1					1									2
Totals		89	30																							

Jefferson City—	11,850																														
April		29	17								1	1						4		2		5				4
May		6	15								3		2					3				1			2	4
June		11	13								2	1							1	1	1	2		1	1	3
July		11	24		1						4		4				1	2	1		1	1	1			8
August		14	15								2		1									3		3		6
September		13	17	2							2		1					2				3		2		5
Totals		84	101																							
Cooper—	20,311																														
April		25	20								3	1	2	1	2		1	4	2					1	1	2
May		33	16								1	2			1		2	2				1		2		5
June		22	13	1							1	1	1					4		1				1		3
July		33	15										1	1			3					6		1		3
August		39	16								2		1				1	3			1	1	1	1		5
September		38	19	1									2				2	2	1		1	2	1		1	5
Totals		190	99																							
Crawford—	13,576																														
April		22	13					1			1	1					1	4	1	1						3
May		21	15								5			1				3	1		1	1		1		2
June		30	12					1			1						4					1		1		4
July		39	14	1					1				1	1				2			1			1		6
August		35	9														1	2				3		1		2
September		41	10					1					1													8
Totals		188	73																							
Dade—	15,613																														
April		24	14					3		1	1				1		1	1	4		1					1
May		40	13								1		1	1	1			1	1	1		1		1		4
June		33	7														3	2			1	1				
July		16	17						1		1						1	3		2		2		1		6
August		21	6	1									1	1											1	2
September		25	9										2	1						1						5
Totals		159	66																							
Dallas—	13,181																														
April		17	6						1								1	1	1							2
May		23	2														1	1								
June		56	4											1						1		1				1
July		16	3										1									1				1
August		29	13	1						1	1						1	3				1	1			4
September		27	3														1									2
Totals		168	31																							

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED IN MISSOURI (STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED) DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1912—Continued.

Counties.	Population, 1910	Total births during the six months	Total deaths during the six months	Important causes of death.																				
				Typhoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Influenza	Tuberculosis of the lungs	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Diabetes	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Other diseases of the nervous system	Diseases of heart and circulatory system	Pneumonia, Bronchopneumonia	Other diseases of respiratory system	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease	The puerperal state	Accidents	Suicides	Homicides	Other causes
Daviess—	17,605																									
April		34	21	1						1	1	3					1	2	1			2		2			7
May		32	19								4		2				1	4	1			2		1	1		3
June		25	7					1					1		1		1	1									2
July		38	9								2						1	2									3
August		34	10														1	2				1	1				3
September		43	11										2				1				1	3			1		3
Totals		206	77																								
DeKalb—	12,531																									
April		24	3															2									1
May		31	13	1							2							4	1			1	1				2
June		14	8															2				2		1			3
July		23	9								1		4	1				1					1				1
August		14	3																		2						1
September		28	11															5		1		1					4
Totals		134	47																								
Dent—	13,245																									
April		37	20	1						2	3		2				1	1	2				1		1		6
May		20	7				1																				5
June		32	3															1						1			2
July		33	7								3						1										3
August		23	13														2			2	2						7
September		38	6															1									5
Totals		183	56																								

Douglas—	16,664																											
April		27	13	1					1	1	2	1								4	1							2
May		39	8																	2	1			1				4
June		47	6								2									1								3
July		48	6																			1	1		1			3
August		44	5								2												1					2
September		47	6										2												1			3
Totals		242	44																									
Dunklin—	30,328																											
April		102	52	1				3			2	1	3		2		4	2	9	1	1	1	2			2	18
May		76	51					6	1		3	2	1				3	4	5	2	2	3	2				17
June		81	27					2			5	1	2					1	1	1	3			1		1	10
July		111	39	1				2			3	1	2	1	1			2	1		7			1			17
August		113	71					3			3	1					1	2	3		10	3	1	5			39
September		121	59	2							1						2		1	1	11	1		2			38
Totals		604	299																									
Franklin—	29,830																											
April		51	19					1			2	1		1			2	1	1		1	2		2	1		4
May		51	22		1			1			2	1					3	2		1	1	3		1	1		5
June		54	20					1						1	1		1	4	1	1		1		4			5
July		72	29	1	1			1			1		3	1			2	2			4	1	2	1			9
August		85	36								1			1	2		1	5	3	3	5			1			14
September		52	27	2							5						3	2	1		2	2		1	3		6
Totals		365	153																									
Gasconade—	12,847																											
April		18	14					1			3						1	2		1		2		1			3
May		19	12								1		1				1	1		1		1	1	2			3
June		30	8								3						1	2						2			
July		24	12							1		1					1	1			1	2	1				4
August		32	14	1					1				1				2					1		1		1	6
September		30	13	1					1			1	1			1	2	1			1						4
Totals		153	73																									
Gentry—	16,820																											
April		31	18							1	4								4			2		1			6
May		24	12														2	5	1	1		2					1
June		23	8								1		1	1				1				1	1		1		1
July		28	13								1		1		1			3				1	1				5
August		35	6								1	1						1				1		1			1
September		34	13						1								2	1	1		2	2	1	2	1		
Totals		175	70																									

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED IN MISSOURI (STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED) DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1912—Continued.

Counties.	Population, 1910	Total births during the six months	Total deaths during the six months	Important causes of death.																							
				Typhoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Influenza	Tuberculosis of the lungs	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Diabetes	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Other diseases of the nervous system	Diseases of heart and circulatory system	Pneumonia, Broncho-pneumonia	Other diseases of respiratory system	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease	The puerperal state	Accidents	Suicides	Homicides	Other causes
Greene (outside Springfield)—	28,630																										
April		37	23						1		5				1		1	5	1			1		3			5
May		46	16	2				1					1				1	1	3			2					5
June		47	13	1				2				1						2							2		5
July		54	22	1							2				1		1	2			1	1	1		1		11
August		47	10	1		1					1	2										1		1			3
September		63	12	1								1	1					1			2		1	3			2
Totals		294	96																								
Springfield—	35,201																										
April		60	56								6	2	3		4		1	12	7	2	1	4		3			11
May		74	51								4	1	3		5		1	10		2	3	4	4		2		12
June		82	47								6		4		1		2	6	2	2		3	1	2	1		17
July		35	39	4							2		3		2		2	4		1	2	3	1	4	1		10
August		80	61	6				1			2		3	1	1	1	2	7			8	3	1	5	3		17
September		115	41	5							4	2	1	1			1	3		1	10	2		3	1		7
Totals		446	295																								
Grundy—	16,744																										
April		27	15		1						2		1				1	3	3								4
May		37	19	1						1		1	3				3	3	1			2					4
June		32	12								1		3				1	2	1					2	1		1
July		34	10									1	1				1	1			1	1	1		1		2
August		27	13								3		1				1	3				2		2			1
September		40	12	1								1	1								2						7
Totals		197	81																								

Harrison—	20,466																														
April		30	18	1							5							2	1	1		2		2			4
May		52	20	1			1				2			1			2	1	1			1		2			8
June		50	18	1							2						2	6	2			3	1	1			
July		34	11											1			1	1	1								7
August		52	7											1	1		1	1						1			2
September		49	16	1							1			3				4	1			1					5
Totals		267	90																										
Henry—	27,242																														
April		44	27								4			3			2	5	2		1	3			1	1	5
May		41	22								1			3			3	4	1	2		1					7
June		40	18						1		1	1				2	1	2				1		3	1		5
July		47	17											2		1		2	2					2			8
August		59	24	5													1	3	1		1	2	1				10
September		55	17	1							1			1					2		1	1	1		1		8
Totals		286	125																										
Hickory—	8,741																														
April		13	4								1					1		1				1						
May		21	4																				1				3
June		11	5								1		2										1				1
July		15	5															1									4
August		22	4									1											1				2
September		22	2	1																							1
Totals		104	24																										
Holt—	14,539																														
April		36	17				1										1	3		2	1	2		2			5
May		31	8								1						1		1	1		1					3
June		26	4										1					1									2
July		29	9															1		1		1		1			5
August		31	11															3			1	2					5
September		31	11											1			1	1			1	2		1			4
Totals		178	60																										
Howard—	15,653																														
April		18	19							1	6							5	1				1		1		4
May		12	11								1						2	3		1				1			3
June		20	13								1						1	6				1					4
July		11	18								7	1	1					3			1	1		1			3
August		23	13	1							1		2					1			1	1		1			5
September		29	10	1							2		1					1				1					4
Totals		113	84																										

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED IN MISSOURI (STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED) DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1912—Continued.

County.	Population.	Total births during the six months.	Total deaths during the six months.	Typhoid Fever.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Influenza.	Tuberculosis of the lungs.	Other forms of tuberculosis.	Cancer.	Diabetes.	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Other diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of heart and circulatory system.	Pneumonia, Broncho-pneumonia.	Other diseases of respiratory System.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 yrs. of age).	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease.	The puerperal state.	Accidents.	Suicides.	Homicides.	Other causes.
				Important causes of death.																							
Howell—	21,065																										
April		49	17	1					1		1	1			2		2		2	1				1			5
May		51	25	1				1		1		2	1	1			1	3	1		1	2	1	3			6
June		38	16								2						1	4			1	1		2			5
July		35	16	2					1		1		1					3			3						5
August		54	20	1							1		2				4	2				1		1	1		7
September		44	21	6							2		1						1		3	1					7
Totals		271	115																								
Iron—	8,563																										
April		25	22							2	4								4			1	2	1			8
May		21	6														3										3
June		21	6																1					1			4
July		28	10															1	1	1	2			1			4
August		25	7	2				1										1			1						2
September		19	10	2				1			1		1								1			1			3
Totals		139	61																								
Jackson (outside Kansas City)—	35,141																										
April		72	34	1		1							2	1	1		5	6	6			1					10
May		44	33	1			1				4		2	1			1	7	1			2	1	3			9
June		55	34						1		4	1			1		2	8	2		2	1	1	1	1		9
July		30	42								5		2	1	2	1	4	9	1	1	1	2		2			11
August		56	36	2				1	1		4	1	1				3	9			2	3		2	1		6
September		52	17					1			1		1	1			1	2			2	2		2			4
Totals		309	196																								

Kansas City—	248,381																												
April		369	456	1		1	2		3	3	42	8	17		89		18	68	41	11	5	16	5	23	7	8	88		
May		363	319				2			1	47	5	17	4	31		16	42	15	4	7	16		27	13	5	67		
June		371	261				1	2		1	36	9	14	5	8		15	48	4	1	8	13	1	17	15	3	60		
July		443	334	1	1		2	3			35	8	24	3	6		9	49	5	3	46	26	1	17	8	9	84		
August		476	279	8				2	3		21	4	17	3	2	1	14	46	6	3	20	17	4	18	6	5	79		
September		441	308	6			1				22	4	18	4	3	1	4	61	10	6	35	23	5	26	7	5	67		
Totals		2,463	1,957																										
Jasper (outside Joplin and Webb City)—	45,783																												
April		80	47				1	1	1		9		2		2			3	9	1	1	3		4			10		
May		66	28								3	1	2	1				1	2		1	1		3			13		
June		70	31					3			9		3	1			1	3	2	1	1						7		
July		73	43			1		2	1		10			1			3	3	1		2	7		5			7		
August		99	47	1				1			5		4				6	4	1	2	4	3		4			12		
September		80	45	2				1	1	1	3		1				3	3	2	4	2	3		4	1		14		
Totals		468	241																										
Joplin—	32,073																												
April		76	37				2		1		7		3	1	1		3	3	5	1		1	1	2	2		4		
May		51	36								8		1		1		1	7	3			4		3		1	7		
June		37	31	1				4			6		1		1			4			1	4	1	5			3		
July		74	48	2							8		2				2	5	1	1	7	6		2		1	11		
August		46	38	1				1			6		5	1			1	2			5	5	1		1	1	8		
September		69	29	1							2		2				3	4			1	4	4	3			5		
Totals		353	219																										
Webb City—	11,817																												
April		34	23								2	1	1				1	1		2				2	1	1	11		
May		18	14					1			2							3	1	1				3	1		2		
June		24	12					1			4							4						1			2		
July		43	11	2							1		1	1				3			1						2		
August		24	20	2			1						1		1			2			4			1			8		
September		37	20					2			3		1							3	3			2		2	4		
Totals		180	100																										
Jefferson—	27,878																												
April		45	21	1				1			3		1	1			2	2	4				2	1			3		
May		44	30	2							2		3			1	1	5	1	2	1	1		1	1		9		
June		70	20	1		1			1		4		1				2	1				4					5		
July		44	33	5							3		1				3	3	2		3			3	1		9		
August		67	30	2							3		1					1		1	5	1		7			9		
September		47	30	3							2		2								10			4	1		8		
Totals		317	164																										

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED IN MISSOURI (STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED) DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1912—Continued.

County.	Population.	Total births during the six months.	Total deaths during the six months.	Important causes of death. Typhoid Fever.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Influenza.	Tuberculosis of the lungs.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Cancer.	Diabetes.	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Other diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of heart and circulatory system.	Pneumonia, Bronchopneumonia.	Other diseases of respiratory system.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 yrs. of age).	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease.	The puerperal state.	Accidents.	Suicides.	Homicides.	Other causes.
Johnson—	26,297																										
April		38	26								4	3	1	1			3	6	4				1	1			2
May		44	16										3		1			7					1				4
June		37	25								2	1					3	4	1	1		1		4	3		5
July		53	21							1	1		2				3	4	1	1		2	1				5
August		47	32	1							3	2		1			4	5			2	1		2	1		10
September		44	12										1				1	2			1	1		1			5
Totals		263	132																								
Knox—	12,403																										
April		14	13	1							1							2		1		2		1			5
May		15	10										2				1		1					1			5
June		14	5								1		1					1				1					1
July		16	6	1									1				1					1					2
August		24	6										1	1			1	1			1						1
September		20	5														1	1									3
Totals		103	45																								
Laclede—	17,363																										
April		34	14						1		3	1			1		1	1		1					2		3
May		43	7						1		1							2			1			1			1
June		33	9									2					1	2	1		1						2
July		31	5											1				2			1						1
August		21	9								3							2						1			3
September		36	12	1							1		1				1	1			1	2					4
Totals		198	56																								

Lafayette—	30,154																													
April		48	33							1	4	2	1		2		4	8	1				1	1	1		7
May		52	25					1			2		3				3	4	1			5	1	1	1		3
June		61	32	2					1		6			1			1	6	1	1		3	1	2	1		6
July		53	18								2	2					1	3			1	1				1	7
August		60	28								2	1	4				7	3	1		3						7
September		66	10						1								1	3				1	1				3
Totals		340	146																								
Lawrence—	26,583																													
April		68	33	1							4	1		1			1	2	5	1		1		3			12
May		53	25	1							1	1	2				1	6	1			1		2			9
June		62	20								3		1				3	4	1			1		2			5
July		57	29		3						1	1	1					4	1	1		1		2			14
August		61	22	1					1		2		1				2	1		1		1		1			11
September		49	11						2		2		1				1					1		2			2
Totals		350	140																								
Lewis—	15,514																													
April		21	16								1		1				1	2	2	1		3		1	1		3
May		14	14								6							4						2	1		1
June		20	8	1				1			1							1				1		1			2
July		22	16					1			2						1	7			1			2			2
August		13	9								1		2					3			1						2
September		25	8								1									1	1	1					4
Totals		115	71																								
Lincoln—	17,033																													
April		20	21								2		1				1	4	6		1						6
May		36	16					1		1	2	1	2					2	1			1					5
June		28	11					1	1					2				2				1					4
July		33	13							1	1	1						4	1		1		1	1			2
August		59	13								1	1	1	2				2			1	2					3
September		45	21	2							3				1	1	1	1			1	2	1	1			7
Totals		221	95																								
Linn—	25,253																													
April		52	18				1			1			1				1	5	2			1	1				5
May		53	23					1			3		1				3	5	2				2	4			2
June		57	18					1			2	1					6	1				1		1			5
July		58	21	1				1			1	1					3	3			1	1	1	2	1		5
August		47	24	1				1			1	1	2				1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1			9
September		37	28								2		1				3	4			6	3		2	1		6
Totals		304	132																								

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED IN MISSOURI (STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED) DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1912—Continued.

Counties.	Population, 1910	Total births during the six months	Total deaths during the six months	Important causes of death.																				
				Typhoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Influenza	Tuberculosis of the lungs	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Diabetes	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Other diseases of the nervous system	Diseases of heart and circulatory system	Pneumonia, Bronchopneumonia	Other diseases of respiratory system	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease	The puerperal state	Accidents	Suicides	Homicides	Other causes
Livingston—	19,453																									
April		36	20	1						1	1		1				4	4	3			1		1			3
May		32	14							1			2					2	2					4	1		2
June		25	15									1	1				2	3	2		1	1	2	3			1
July		29	22					1	1		3		1				2	2		1	1	2		2			5
August		30	17								2		2	1			1	2		1		2	1	1			6
September		28	17										1				1	2			1	1		4			7
Totals		180	105																								
McDonald—	13,539																									
April		8	3								2													1			
May		11	9					2				1											1				2
June		17	17			1		1	1		3						1	2	1								5
July		8	8							1	1							3	1								4
August		22	10								3						1	1	2		1			1			3
September		18	8	1														2			1	1		1			2
Totals		84	55																								
Macon—	30,868																									
April		42	31							1	4		3				5	5	4			2	1				6
May		37	27					2			4		2				2	7	1			1		1	1		6
June		73	19					1			2		3					1	3							1	7
July		50	15								3						2					2		1	1		4
August		53	18								2						1	3			1	2					6
September		39	20	1									3				2				3	2		2			7
Totals		294	130																								

Madison—	11,273																										
April		26	11								2					1	3					1				4
May		24	7							1	2					1											3
June		34	9			1					3						2		1								2
July		21	4																1								3
August		28	8	1							1									2							4
September		22	17	1							1		1						1	1			2				10
Totals		155	56																								
Maries—	10,088																										
April		23	9					1		1									1	1		1	2				2
May		26	2																		1			1			
June		16	3														1	2									
July		12	2																		1						1
August		18	4								1												2				1
September		20	7										1								2	1					3
Totals		115	27																								
Marion (outside Hannibal)—	12,231																										
April		18	12							2		1	1				3	2			1						2
May		19	6								1						1	1									3
June		19	6								1		1								1						3
July		14	14	2			1			2		1				1	1			1	1						4
August		23	10							1						4	2			2							1
September		22	13									1				2	6										4
Totals		115	61																								
Hannibal—	18,341																										
April		26	27					1		1	2		2	2				2	4			2	1	5			5
May		31	19			1							2	1				3	1		1	2		1	1	1	5
June		31	16								2		1					2	1			1		4		2	3
July		38	14										2					2	1		1	2					6
August		38	22	2			1		1		3	1	1				3	1			1						8
September		28	19						1				1				1	2			1	2		3	1		7
Totals		192	117																								
Mercer—	12,335																										
April		25	6								1						1	1	2	1							
May		40	7								1						1		1						1		3
June		16	5										1					1					1	1			1
July		18	5															2						2			1
August		35	9								1		1				2	1	1	1							2
September		22	5										1									1		1			2
Totals		156	37																								

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED IN MISSOURI (STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED) DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1912—Continued.

Counties.	Population, 1910.	Total births during the six months.	Total deaths during the six months.	Important causes of death: Typhoid Fever.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Influenza.	Tuberculosis of the lungs.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Cancer.	Diabetes.	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Other diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of heart and circulatory system.	Pneumonia, Broncho-pneumonia.	Other diseases of respiratory system.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age).	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease.	The puerperal state.	Accidents.	Suicides.	Homicides.	Other causes.
Miller—	16,717																										
April		44	16	1					1		4				2			1	1	1		1	2	1			1
May		19	3								1							1	1								
June		35	13									1					1				1	1		1			8
July		33	4														1			1							2
August		40	12					1			1		2				1				1	1		1			4
September		49	17	1					1		1						1				4			1			8
Totals		220	65																								
Mississippi—	14,557																										
April		42	18						2		3						1		7	2							3
May		34	23	1				1			2		2				1	1	1		1		1	4		1	7
June		26	15	2													1	2	1		2					1	6
July		37	21	1							1	1					1	2			5			1	1		8
August		44	19	3							1						1				3	1					10
September		32	24	2					1		2		1						2		3	1					12
Totals		215	120																								
Moniteau—	14,375																										
April		24	8	1									2				2		1			2					
May		23	7								1							1				2					3
June		18	7									1	1				1		1			1					2
July		30	13								2		1		1						1		1	1			6
August		33	15								4	1	1	1					1			1			1		5
September		22	11								2		1				2		1		1	3		1			
Totals		150	61																								

Monroe—	18,304																														
April		29	12	2							1		1				2	1	3			2								
May		21	19								2	1	2					6	1	1			1	1						4
June		36	11										1				1	3			1	1								4
July		17	12									1					4	2				2	1							2
August		15	12	1							1		1				1	3												5
September		36	14	1							2		1				1	4			1	1	1							2
Totals		154	80																											
Montgomery—	15,604																														
April		25	15				1			1			1				1	2	1	2				1						5
May		26	15								1		2				3	3	1		1	1			1					2
June		18	9								2	2							1			1								3
July		21	14	1							2	1	1				2	1	1			1		2						2
August		24	7										1						1		1	2		1						1
September		21	19								2		1				1	1		1	1	2		2						8
Totals		135	79																											
Morgan—	12,863																														
April		25	12							1							1	3	2			2		1						2
May		20	6								1								1			2		1						1
June		19	4										1									1								2
July		30	4								1											1		1						1
August		23	10	1					1								1				1	1		1						4
September		24	13											1			1	2			2			2						5
Totals		141	49																											
New Madrid—	19,488																														
April		47	15	1							2		1				1		2	1				1						6
May		45	16	2			4										1	1	1				2							5
June		44	11								2		1					2	1					3						2
July		54	25			1					4	1						1	1		7									10
August		59	43			1					6	3					2	1	3		3	1		2		1				20
September		74	39					2			6	1	1						2		3	1		3		1				19
Totals		323	149																											
Newton—	27,136																														
April		48	27								4		3				5	4	2			2	1							6
May		59	23	1							5	2	1					2	1	2		1	1	2						5
June		64	19	1				1			2		1				1	4			1	1		1						5
July		75	28	3			1	1			2	1					3	3		1	1	1	1	1	1					8
August		63	32				1				4			1			3	3	1	1	4	2	1	3						8
September		68	22	2			1				3		3	1			2	1	1		2	1		2						3
Totals		377	151																											

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED IN MISSOURI (STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED) DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1912—Continued.

Counties.	Population, 1910	Total births during the six months	Total deaths during the six months	Important causes of death.																						
				Typhoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Influenza	Tuberculosis of the lungs	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Diabetes	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Other diseases of the nervous system	Diseases of heart and circulatory system	Pneumonia, Bronchopneumonia	Other diseases of respiratory system	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease	The puerperal state	Accidents	Suicides	Homicides	Other causes
Nodaway—	28,833																									
April		59	24								1		1		1		2	2	6	1	2	2		1			5
May		56	21								1		2					6	1		3	2					6
June		45	10								1						1	1	1			3		1			2
July		54	14										4				2	2	1			3					3
August		68	33					1			2		2	1			3	5			2	5		3			11
September		63	28	1							2		2				1	8			1	5		1	1		6
Totals		345	130																								
Oregon—	14,681																									
April		34	19					1			1	1	1						1		1	2		2	1		8
May		47	11	1							1							1				2					5
June		27	13						1		1		1					3	1	1	1			1			3
July		34	7								1										1	2					3
August		36	14									1	1					2			2				1		7
September		35	8								2		1									1		1			3
Totals		213	72																								
Osage—	14,283																									
April		45	23	2						1	1	1	2	1			1	4	1			3		1			5
May		24	12					1					2		2		1	1		1	1			1			2
June		39	11								2		1					1	2				1	1	1		2
July		39	11	1				1			1						1					1		3			3
August		25	7								1																6
September		55	13	2					2				1								1						7
Totals		227	77																								

Ozark—	11,926																										
April		41	14								2	1			2		1	1					3		1		3
May		28	6	1							1						1			1							2
June		31	2	1																							1
July		42	7														1	1			1	1		1			2
August		54	15	2							1		2				1					1	1	1			6
September		48	8								1						1	1			2						3
Totals		244	52																								
Pemiscot—	19,559																										
April		63	31	2				1			4						2		8	2	2	1		2			7
May		49	18			1		1			2	1						3	2				2				6
June		63	30					3									1		2		5	2		4	1	2	10
July		40	30								5								1		9	1	1	2			11
August		53	34					2			2						1	1			5						23
September		48	43	1							2										12	2	3	3			20
Totals		316	186																								
Perry—	14,898																										
April		29	11					1		1	1	1					3	4									
May		31	10								1	1	1						2			3					2
June		26	8								1							1		1				1	1		3
July		37	9														1						1				7
August		34	17	1							1							2		1	3	1					8
September		29	12	3													1		2		1	1		2			2
Totals		186	67																								
Pettis (outside Sedalia)—	16,091																										
April		24	12	1						1	1		1				1	3	1						2		1
May		19	12							1			2					5				1	1				2
June		19	9					1			1		1	1			1										4
July		28	11								1		1	1								1		1			6
August		31	12										4				1	1			1	3					2
September		21	9								1			1			1			2	1			1	1		1
Totals		142	65																								
Sedalia—	17,822																										
April		31	24	1							2	1		1			2	2	4		1	5					5
May		28	28							1	3	1	1	1	1		2	3	1	2		3				1	8
June		24	7										2				1							1			2
July		28	25				1	1			2		1				1	2	1		2	5		3	1		5
August		39	24								2		2					1	2		3	7		2	1	1	3
September		38	22	1							3		3					5				2			1		7
Totals		188	130																								

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED IN MISSOURI (STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED) DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1912—Continued.

Counties.	Population, 1910.	Total births during the six months.	Total deaths during the six months.	Important causes of death.																							
				Typhoid Fever.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Influenza.	Tuberculosis of the lungs.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Cancer.	Diabetes.	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Other diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of heart and circulatory system.	Pneumonia, Broncho-pneumonia.	Other diseases of respiratory system.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age).	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease.	The puerperal state.	Accidents.	Suicides.	Homicides.	Other causes.
Phelps—	15,796																										
April		17	25				1				2	1	2				2	1	2			6		3		1	4
May		21	18						1			2					2	4		1		1	1	2			4
June		30	14								2						1	2		2				1			6
July		20	9								2						1	1			1				1		3
August		35	18								1	1	1					2			5	3		3			2
September		33	12						2		2										2						6
Totals		156	96																								
Pike—	22,556																										
April		27	32							2	3						2	4	5	1		1	1	1	1		11
May		27	29								4	2	1				4	4	4			2	1	3	1		3
June		39	21								3			1			1	4	2			2		3			5
July		24	25							1	3			1			1	3		1		2	2	3			8
August		38	22								4		1				2	2			5	2	1				5
September		27	18								1		3					4						2			8
Totals		182	147																								
Platte—	14,429																										
April		25	5	1					1		1							1				1					
May		14	10								1		1					3				2		1			2
June		23	16	1							1						3	3		1	1	2		1			3
July		23	16		1			1			1						2	1			3			1			6
August		33	10					1				1	1				2	2									3
September		33	11					1			1	1					1	1		1		1		3			1
Totals		151	68																								

Polk—	21,561																														
April		45	10								1					1		4	2				1				1
May		39	12								3	1	1					3	1					1			2
June		48	9								2	1								1		1					4
July		40	9								1				1		1	2			2	1					1
August		54	16					1			2	1	1					3									8
September		58	16					1			3	1	1	1				2				1		1			5
Totals		284	62																								
Pulaski—	11,438																														
April		31	10										1				1	2	1			1					4
May		23	6								2		1										1				2
June		24	6								3							1				1					1
July		36	14					1				1										3		4			5
August		33	10								1								1		5	2					1
September		24	7	1									1					1			1						3
Totals		171	53																								
Putnam—	14,308																														
April		31	11						1	2		1				2	2					1					2
May		26	16								1	1		1			4		2			1					6
June		22	7									2				1						1			1		2
July		34	12									2				2	2										6
August		44																									
September		21	8																		2	1		1			4
Totals		178	54																								
Ralls—	12,913																														
April		25	10					1			1	2						1						2			3
May		21	12	1									1		1				2					2			5
June		10	5								1		1										2	1			
July		18	9									1	1				1		1								5
August		33	12	1				1			1	1					1	2							1		4
September		24	11						1		1		1	1				2						2			3
Totals		131	59																								
Randolph (outside Moberly)—	15,259																														
April		27	18						1	1		1				3	1	2									9
May		26	20	1						2		1				1	4						1				10
June		33	12							2							5								1		4
July		38	18							1		2					2					2		3	2		6
August		33	14							3		1				4				4		1					1
September		30	18							1		2				2		1		1		4	1				6
Totals		187	100																								

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED IN MISSOURI (STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED) DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1912—Continued.

Counties.	Population, 1910	Total births during the six months	Total deaths during the six months	Important causes of death.																						
				Typhoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Influenza	Tuberculosis of the lungs	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Diabetes	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Other diseases of the nervous system	Diseases of heart and circulatory system	Pneumonia, Bronchopneumonia	Other diseases of respiratory system	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease	The puerperal state	Accidents	Suicides	Homicides	Other causes
Moberly—	10,923																									
April		12	14							1	3	1	2	1			1					1		1	1		2
May		29	16	1							2	1	1				1	1			1	2		4			2
June		13	16								4	2					3	1	1				1	1			3
July		13	9										1				1			2	1			1			3
August		19	15	1							1	1	1				1	1			3	2					4
September		26	13	3							1		1				2	2				3					1
Totals		112	83																								
Ray—	21,451																									
April		61	22						1		1	1			2			6				4	1	3			3
May		40	27					1		1	4		2	2	2		2	4						1			8
June		29	19	1		1							1	1	1		2	1	1	1	1	2		3			4
July		46	12	1				1			2		1								1						5
August		48	14										1				1							4			8
September		46	19	1					1		2	1	2				1	2			1	1			1		6
Totals		270	113																								
Reynolds—	9,592																									
April		21	11						1	1	1								1		1		1				5
May		34	3									1						1									1
June		22	3								1											2					
July		14	7					1									1	1	1			1					2
August		24	7	1								1									2						3
September		19	2															1									1
Totals		134	33																								

Ripley—	13,099																														
April		28	11						1		2				1				2	2									3
May		20	14								1		1					1	1	2		1	2	1	1				3
June		30	5								1														1				3
July		18	13								2											1		1	1				8
August		27	9						1			1																	7
September		6	6	1															1	1					1				2
Totals		129	58																										
St. Charles—	24,695																														
April		44	28					1			2		1				4	1	4			1	1	3				10
May		44	19			1		3					1				2	3		1		1		2				5
June		33	15	1									3				2	3			1	2						3
July		36	25					2			6						1	4			2			3				7
August		46	25	1							2		1			1	2	5			4	1		1				7
September		42	22						1				2				4	1				1		2				11
Totals		245	134																										
St. Clair—	16,412																														
April		35	16								1		1				1	4	1	3		1						4
May		27	9								2		2				1	1	1							1		1
June		18	12															3					2	1				6
July		28	18								1	2	1	1			1	1		2	1	1		4				3
August		34	14						1		2		2				1	3	1			1						3
September		33	14								1	1	1				3	2	1									5
Totals		175	83																										
St. Francois—	35,738																														
April		83	40	1				1	1	1	6	1					4		5	1	2	2		4	1			10
May		75	36	2				2			6	1	2				2	1		1		2		2	1	1		13
June		87	36	1							7			1			4		2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2		10
July		93	30					2		1	2		1				1	3		1	4	1		2				12
August		61	29					1			2						1	1			3	1		5				15
September		96	30	1							6	2	1				2	1	1		4							12
Totals		495	201																										
Ste. Genevieve—	10,607																														
April		13	9								1			1			1		2			2		1				1
May		22	9								2								1	1				2				3
June		24	7														1	2	1					1				2
July		19	12	1									1				1	1		1	3							4
August		19	5															1						1				3
September		19	15	2							1							1			2	1						8
Totals		116	57																										

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED IN MISSOURI (STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED) DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1912—Continued.

Counties.	Population, 1910.	Total births during the six months.	Total deaths during the six months.	Important causes of death. Typhoid Fever.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Influenza.	Tuberculosis of the lungs.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Cancer.	Diabetes.	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Other diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of heart and circulatory system.	Pneumonia, Broncho-pneumonia.	Other diseases of respiratory system.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age).	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease.	The puerperal state.	Accidents.	Suicides.	Homicides.	Other causes.
St. Louis—	82,417																										
April		99	121				1	3			51	1	7	1	1		4	10	7	4	2	1		6	1	1	20
May		110	94	1			2	2			32	2	4				6	11	5	2	3	2		5	5		12
June		99	90	1				1			32		3				3	14	2	1	1	7		6	3		16
July		113	126					2	1	1	50	3	5				3	10	4	2	15	6	1	7	4		12
August		132	118					4	2		47	1	1	2			9	9	2	3	13	1	2	6	2		14
September		149	94	2					4		24		2		2	2	5	7	3		5	7		8	2		21
Totals		702	643																								
Saline—	29,448																										
April		48	37					2			3		5		1		5	6	4		2	3		1	1		4
May		42	29								8		2				3	10					1				5
June		64	36								8	1	3			2	4	5	1	2	1	1		3			5
July		57	20			1					5		2					3			1			1	1		6
August		55	19								3			1			3	1	2		1	1		1			6
September		32	35	1				1	1		2	1	4				2	2		1	2	1		3			14
Totals		298	176																								
Schuyler—	9,062																										
April		16	7	1							2													1			3
May		10	9												1		2	1		1		1					3
June		22	11								1		2					2	1	1			1	1			2
July		20	4	1															1			1		1			
August		16	12								2		1				1	1	1		1	2					3
September		20	10	1									1					1			2	2					3
Totals		104	53																								

Scotland—	11,869																												
April		28	14								1	2						3	1		1	1	1	1				3
May		13	10								2		1						3				1					3
June		15	6			1							2						2									1
July		19	8										3											2	1				2
August		25	8										1												1				6
September		12	3	1										1															1
Totals		112	49																										
Scott—	22,372																												
April		68	31					1	1		6				4			1	5	1	1	1		1	1	2	6
May		58	21					2			2						2	1	2	1	1	1		1	1	1	6
June		59	21	1					1		5		2								1	3		1			7
July		57	34	2							1	1						3	1	1	10		1	4			10
August		68	39	1							3	1	1				1	3			12			2			15
September		63	35	1							2							1		1	7	1	1	1			20
Totals		373	181																										
Shannon—	11,343																												
April		22	12								1	1	1						2			1		1	1		4
May		40	13								1	1						2	1			1	1				6
June		36	6			1		1										1									3
July		47	9	1				1				1												1			5
August		32	11	1				1			1				2												6
September		26	9	1				1						1													6
Totals		203	60																										
Shelby—	14,864																												
April		20	17					1	1	1	2		2						2	1			2				5
May		31	10								3	1					1	1						1	1		2
June		15	11	1							1			1			2	4					1		1		
July		23	5	1								1	1												1		1
August		36	13	1							2						1	2				1		1	1		4
September		35	19	1							1					1	1	4			1	2		1	1		6
Totals		160	75																										
Stoddard—	27,807																												
April		76	40					3			1	1		1	1		1	3	5	2		2		2		1	17
May		69	30					2		1	1	1	1		2		1		5		1	2			1		12
June		66	18					1			5	1	1					2				1	1	1			5
July		88	32	1							3		2	1			1				6	2		1			15
August		85	43	1							1		2				1	1		2	10		1				24
September		104	40	1					3		3			1		1	1		1		1	1	1				26
Totals		488	203																										

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED IN MISSOURI (STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED) DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1912—Continued.

Counties.	Population, 1910	Total births during the six months	Total deaths during the six months	Important causes of death.																						
				Typhoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Influenza	Tuberculosis of the lungs	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Diabetes	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Other diseases of the nervous system	Diseases of heart and circulatory system	Pneumonia, Bronchopneumonia	Other diseases of respiratory system	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease	The puerperal state	Accidents	Suicides	Homicides	Other causes
Stone—	11,559																									
April		34	5								1				1					1						2
May		40	8					1		1						1						1				4
June		29	6														1							1		4
July		21	4										1					2								1
August		23	11					1			3		1								1					4
September		24	9	3							1									1				1		3
Totals		171	43																							
Sullivan—	18,598																									
April		29	14								1		2				1	2	1			1				6
May		32	15			1							1				1	5	1			2				4
June		45	12								1		2				1	2		1		1		2		2
July		45	14							1		1					3	1				3				5
August		49	15									2	1				3	1			3					5
September		37	8																					1		7
Totals		237	78																							
Taney—	9,134																									
April		25	10						1				1				1							1	1	5
May		21	6														1		1			1	1			2
June		19	11	1							1												1		1	7
July		33	6						1								1			1		1				2
August		19	5														1	1			1		1			1
September		21	9						1		1						1				1				1	4
Totals		138	47																							

Texas—	21,458																										
April		37	14								1		3					1	3		1		1	1			3
May		45	14										1				1	3				2					7
June		53	19								3							4			1	2	1				8
July		48	16						1		2						1	4				1					7
August		63	23								8	1	1	1				4			1			2			5
September		41	16	1							1	3						4		1	1	1					4
Totals		287	102																								
Vernon—	28,827																										
April		36	32								3	1	1		2		5	5	2	1	1	4		1			6
May		52	29								5		1		1		1	6	2			3		2			8
June		38	25								1						5	4	4			2	1	1			7
July		53	32	2				1			2		2				3	6			1			1			14
August		75	37	1							3		5			2	6	2		1	3	2	1		1		10
September		51	32	1							8	1	3				3	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	3
Totals		305	187																								
Warren—	9,123																										
April		13	5																1			2					2
May		12	4	1													1		2								
June		19	6								1							1			1	1		1			1
July		15	7								1			1				1	1		1						2
August		10	11								1			1	1		1	1	1			1					4
September		19	6															2			2						2
Totals		88	39																								
Washington—	13,378																										
April		21	14	2							3	1					1	2	2			1					2
May		35	7								2		2												1		2
June		23	16					1	1		3	1	1				1		1			2		1			4
July		28	11						1		5		1				1	1									2
August		35	15								6						1	1			1	2					4
September		35	14								2		1				1				2			1			7
Totals		177	77																								
Wayne—	15,181																										
April		45	17								1		1					1	3	1	1		1	1			7
May		52	14								2								1	1		1			1		8
June		33	10								1	1	1					1		1			1		1		3
July		25	14								1							2		1	1	2					7
August		32	17								1		1	1							4		1	1			8
September		43	11								1		1								6			1			2
Totals		230	83																								

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED IN MISSOURI (STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED) DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1912.—Continued.

Counties.	Population, 1910	Total births during the six months	Total deaths during the six months	Important causes of death.																				
				Typhoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Influenza	Tuberculosis of the lungs	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Diabetes	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Other diseases of the nervous system	Diseases of heart and circulatory system	Pneumonia, Bronchopneumonia	Other diseases of respiratory system	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease	The puerperal state	Accidents	Suicides	Homicides	Other causes
Webster—	17,377																									
April		28	21								3		3				1	3	5	1		1					4
May		42	15							1	2		1		1		2		1				1		1		5
June		38	11								2						1					1		1			6
July		38	9								2							1	1								5
August		45	21	2								1	2				1	2		1	1	2		1			8
September		40	19	2					2		2		1					3									9
Totals		231	96																								
Worth—	8,007																									
April		10	5								1							1		1			1				1
May		18	1															1									
June		16	4								1						1	1									1
July		16	2										1					1									
August		13	3															2				1					
September		12	6									1	1					1			2						1
Totals		85	21																								
Wright—	18,315																									
April		36	12								3	1	1						2	1		2					2
May		43	12								3				2			1			1						5
June		43	9	1														1				1	2				3
July		43	15								4	1		1				2				3	2				2
August		34	15	1							2		1					1	1		1	1	2				5
September		38	11						1		1							1		1	2		1	1			3
Totals		237	74																								

St. Louis City—	687,029																											
April		1,133	860	3	...	1	4	9	6	12	101	18	50	9	12	1	37	150	115	32	16	74	2	35	27	3	143
May		1,007	889	3	...	...	2	9	6	5	102	16	46	11	5	2	42	150	63	32	18	76	10	45	30	5	211
June		1,335	734	3	...	...	6	7	6	1	73	10	54	6	2	2	35	118	54	19	33	67	7	41	16	12	162
July		1,286	893	7	...	2	1	12	5	...	58	24	60	9	....	2	36	123	31	14	135	83	10	51	26	15	189
August		1,202	777	13	...	1	1	1	...	...	66	19	50	6	1	2	29	114	38	14	87	72	3	47	26	7	180
September		1,283	815	14	...	1	2	1	11	2	75	14	49	8	3	1	39	135	33	18	72	94	8	42	22	9	162
Totals		7,246	4,698	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals for April		5,909	3,820	35	1	5	15	48	31	64	467	81	175	27	157	2	222	513	453	111	59	242	45	170	63	21	813
Totals for May		5,676	3,325	30	1	5	10	51	11	26	388	64	192	28	64	6	190	511	203	78	56	236	51	195	78	17	834
Totals for June		5,989	2,775	33	...	5	9	43	17	3	344	52	155	25	19	5	169	400	123	53	82	215	37	206	66	24	690
Totals for July		6,270	3,263	53	7	6	4	42	17	9	334	65	190	28	18	5	174	391	73	44	337	238	41	191	59	30	907
Totals for August		6,701	3,254	89	1	3	4	30	23	2	319	63	177	35	10	9	188	366	79	44	325	235	29	182	54	20	997
Totals for September		6,594	3,228	120	...	1	3	14	45	5	269	49	175	30	11	10	156	375	77	55	316	247	39	190	54	22	965
Grand Totals	3,293,335	37,139	19,695	360	10	25	45	228	144	109	2121	374	1064	173	279	37	1099	2556	1008	385	1175	1413	242	1134	374	134	5206

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

TABLE I.

TOTAL EXAMINATIONS FOR SIX MONTHS, APRIL TO SEPTEMBER.

	Tuberculosis (sputum)	Typhoid	Diphtheria	Malaria	Rabies	Gonorrhea	Water	Tuberculosis (not sputum)	Miscellaneous	Urine	Tissues	Totals
April	190	34	16	4	2	16	18	8	26	52	14	380
May	192	51	10	6	2	13	56	14	28	*54	*8	434
June	156	47	6	9	2	9	52	9	12	....	....	302
July	157	79	6	11	....	11	73	11	16	....	....	364
August	145	121	8	18	....	6	109	12	13	....	....	432
September	107	115	21	11	....	10	55	4	10	....	....	333
Totals	947	447	67	59	6	65	363	58	105	106	22	.....
Grand total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,245

*The routine examination of urine and tissues was discontinued June first.

This represents a gain of 441 examinations over the previous six months, and an increase of 1,040 examinations in the corresponding period of 1911.

TABLE II.

TUBERCULOSIS—RESULT OF TESTS.

	Positive.	Negative.	Per cent positive.
April	57	133	30
May	55	137	28.6
June	50	106	32
July	44	113	28
August	51	94	35.1
September	39	68	36.4
Totals	296	651	31.2

TABLE III.

TYPHOID—RESULT OF TESTS.

	Positive.	Negative.	Per cent positive.
April	9	25	26.4
May	5	46	9.8
June	9	38	19.1
July	13	66	16.4
August	34	87	28.1
September	47	68	40.8
Totals	117	330	26.1

THE FOLLOWING TABLE IS ADAPTED FROM A CHART SHOWN AT THE STATE FAIR.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

NUMBER OF SPECIMENS RECEIVED FROM EACH COUNTY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1911, TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1912.

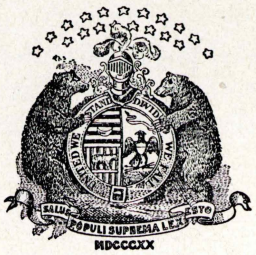
County.	Number	County.	Number
Cole	820	Macon	22
Franklin	105	Linn	21
Greene	89	Morgan	21
Pettis	80	Saline	21
St. Francois	77	Christian	20
Howell	65	Daviess	20
Dunklin	64	Gasconade	20
Cape Girardeau	63	Reynolds	20
Jasper	60	Schuyler	20
Miller	59	St. Clair	20
Howard	59	Sullivan	20
Jackson	58	Cooper	18
Bates	57	Harrison	18
Cass	55	Andrew	17
Moniteau	53	Knox	17
Monroe	51	Maries	17
Shelby	49	Putnam	17
Johnson	48	DeKalb	16
Vernon	45	Douglas	16
Livingston	43	Marion	16
Lafayette	42	Gentry	15
Perry	40	Pike	15
Buchanan	39	Dallas	14
Ray	39	Nodaway	14
Audrain	39	Atchison	13
Lawrence	37	Clark	13
Platte	37	Mississippi	13
Scott	37	Dent	12
Barton	35	Montgomery	12
Newton	34	Webster	12
Cedar	33	Clinton	10
Stoddard	31	Butler	9
Polk	30	Jefferson	9
Randolph	30	Laclede	9
Boone	29	McDonald	9
Henry	29	Mercer	9
Chariton	28	St. Charles	9
Lewis	27	Taney	9
New Madrid	27	Clay	8
Barry	26	Phelps	8
Benton	26	Bollinger	7
Callaway	26	Shannon	7
Wayne	26	Warren	7
St. Louis	25	Wright	7
Crawford	24	Iron	6
Carroll	23	Madison	6
Dade	23	Osage	5
Lincoln	23	Scotland	5
Ripley	23	Caldwell	4
Grundy	22	Pulaski	4

NUMBER OF SPECIMENS RECEIVED FROM EACH COUNTY—Continued.

County.	Number	County.	Number
Camden	3	Texas	2
Holt	3	Carter	1
Ste. Genevieve	3	Oregon	1
Stone	3	Ralls	1
Washington	3	Worth	1
Adair	2	Hickory	0
Pemiscot	2	Ozark	0

V

MISSOURI
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH



QUARTERLY BULLETIN

NEW SERIES

VOL. 2 OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1912 NO. 4

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

CONTENTS.

	Page
Announcement	3–4
The Common Fly	5–7
Rules Suggested for Controlling Rabies	7–8
The Sanitary Privy	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8
Physicians and Surgeons Licensed During the Year 1912	9
Midwives Licensed During the Year 1912	10
Bacteriologist's Quarterly Report	10
Hookworm Report	10–12
Disinfection—Directions	13–16
Important Notes Concerning Certain Infectious Diseases	16
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	16
Infantile Paralysis	17
Diphtheria	18
Typhoid Fever	19
Tuberculosis	19–20
Smallpox	20
Scarlet Fever	21
Table, Births and Deaths During the Quarter Ending December 31, 1912.	22–24

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ANNNOUCEMENT.

Shortly following the distribution of this bulletin the personnel of the Missouri State Board of Health will, by virtue of the expiration of the terms of appointment of five members, have undergone a change.

We are therefore prompted to call the attention of the public to a few notes retrospective in character.

Until the fall of 1909 the Missouri State Board of Health was without a central office or administration offices in the State capitol. The enactment of the law requiring the immediate registration of births and deaths enabled the Board to provide permanent quarters at Jefferson City.

As soon as practical after the furnishing and equipping of these offices, the law concerning Vital Statistics was put in operation. The first returns were made to this office during March, 1910. The operation of the law has been exceedingly satisfactory to all. Missouri was admitted into the United States Registration Area after ten months operation of the law; or in other words, this State was admitted January 1, 1911.

The success that has attended the operation of this law has been due in no small measure to the careful and faithful service of Local Registrars appointed by the Board.

There are at present some 1,125 commissioned Registrars. The fears of many who were of the opinion that the Vital Statistics law could not be satisfactorily operated in Missouri have been quieted.

This State now ranks among the first in the completeness of its returns and in the thorough tabulating and compiling of statistical data. The law should continue to operate with less and less difficulty, and full returns should be received with little or no difficulty.

In May, 1910, the State Board of Health installed in the administration offices a laboratory of bacteriology. Citizens of the State, and the medical profession in particular, have availed themselves of the opportunities offered by this laboratory; that is, free examination of bacteriological and pathological specimens.

As an evidence of the growth of the work of this laboratory, it is to be mentioned that during the eight months of 1910 that the laboratory was in working operation 708 examinations were done; for the year 1911, 2,404 were done; while for the year 1912 4,146 examinations were done.

This laboratory has come to stay, and is one of the important divisions, operating under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Health. Its usefulness should continue to increase.

The State Board of Health provides the public with free mailing tubes for diphtheria specimens, and is now putting into the hands of health officers sputum containers to be used in sending specimens to the laboratory for examination.

Prior to May, 1910, the State Board of Health was without a bacteriological laboratory, but employed a bacteriologist. Because of the lack of the centralization of the operating forces of the Board, the Bacteriologist, under the old method, did comparatively few examinations.

The examining and licensing of physicians, surgeons and midwives has been a function of the Board since its organization.

Duties performed in this division by the State Board of Health have been augmented by the present Board, in that the system of verifying credentials and recording licenses has been made much more perfect.

The successes that have attended the efforts of the Board have been due in no small measure to the generous support given by the medical fraternity and the Board's appointees, those acting out in the State and those occupying positions in the offices. To all of these we wish to express our sincere thanks and bespeak that the same generous support be given the new Board, soon to be appointed.

FRANK B. HILLER, M. D.,
Secretary State Board of Health.

BULLETIN OF THE

Missouri State Board of Health

NEW SERIES

VOL. 2 OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1912 NO. 4

THE COMMON FLY.

Larvae or maggots, which finally develop into the house fly, are hatched from eggs. These eggs are deposited in masses, heat and moisture being required for their hatching. About twenty-four hours time is required after the eggs are laid until the development of the larvae. In order that the eggs may normally develop, heat and moisture are essential.

The fly lays about 120 eggs, and there may be from four to twelve or more breeds yearly. This is a matter depending upon climate and other conditions.

The entire life of the larvae is from four to eight days, when it develops into an inactive stage, known as the pupa. Some five to seven days are required from the time it reaches the resting stage until it is developed into the perfect insect.

The breeding of flies occurs in manure and decaying matter undergoing fermentation, such as old paper, straw, decaying vegetables, etc.

The breeding of flies occurs most frequently in horse manure.

The fly is a prominent factor in the dissemination of many of the infectious diseases, the most prominent of which is tuberculosis, typhoid fever, dysentery and the diarrhoeal diseases of infancy. It disseminates these diseases by conveying the infection to the solid food and fluids taken into the body.

The legs of this insect are hairy, as is likewise the body. The insect lighting upon material containing infectious germs gathers these on its legs, mouth parts and body and conveys them to articles

of food. To prevent this factor of dissemination of disease, it is required that the fly be not only destroyed, but that its breeding place be not permitted to exist.

The "Swatting of the fly" and its destruction after development is commendable, and is to be practiced to the fullest extent possible; however, the reasonable and rational course to pursue is to do away with the breeding places, which can largely be done.

Horse manure should not be allowed to stand for a longer period than from three to seven days. It should be deposited in bins containing concrete floors and walls, which are thoroughly screened.

Manure scattered upon the ground and after drying is not a ready breeding place for flies. Decaying vegetables, straw, old papers, etc., should not be allowed to accumulate upon the premises of anyone. These should be buried or otherwise destroyed.

The garbage can is a most common breeding place for flies. Receptacles for the purpose of containing garbage should be provided with a lid, and this should be constantly closed, excepting as required to be open in depositing garbage or in cleaning.

The garbage container should be emptied every two or three days and thoroughly washed out with hot water and lime or kerosene scattered in and about it. The ground upon which it sets should be frequently covered with lime or kerosene.

To prevent flies gaining access to homes, the screening of all doors and windows is essential.

It is likewise essential, in the matter of protecting food, that all this be screened in the market places. The public should demand of merchants clean food and food to which the fly has not had access.

Despite the best precautions with reference to the destruction and prevention of breeding places, despite the most perfect screening, flies will, to a certain extent, enter human habitations and continue to be a menace to health and comfort.

The following means should be used as exterminants and as means to drive them from homes:

Twenty to thirty drops of carbolic acid placed on a hot stove lid or shovel will cause extreme discomfort to flies and will largely drive them from a room. When using this shades to all windows should be drawn, the room thus being rendered semidark. Leave a single window or door open to permit the flies passing out.

One dram of bichromate of potash dissolved in two ounces of

sweetened water produces a deadly fly poison. Many of the poisonous fly papers on the market are equally effective.

One tablespoonful of formaldehyde in a pint of water produces a mixture which, if left in a room, will drive flies away.

Flies carry disease and filth from the open privy. A privy constructed along sanitary lines is one of the chief requisites of the household in rural sections and in towns and cities not having proper sewerage systems.

Human excreta coming from patients ill of typhoid fever and other infectious diseases contains the germs of these. These germs from the privy are frequently carried to the nursing bottle of infants and to the food of adults. Excreta coming from those ill of infectious diseases should always be chemically disinfected. It should then, preferably, be not deposited in the ordinary privy, but, after most thorough disinfection, should be buried, and then always at a distance of from four to five hundred feet from a well or cistern, and then on the downhill side of such containers of drinking water.

RABIES.

RULES SUGGESTED FOR CONTROLLING.

The State Board of Health recommends the adoption of the following rules in all communities where rabies is known to exist, or from which cases of rabies have been recently reported:

MUZZLING.

Every dog in the town of ——, or county of ——, shall for a period of six months on and after seven days from the date of this order wear a good and substantial muzzle securely put on so as to prevent it from biting and snapping; and any dog going at large during said period without such muzzle shall be taken up by the poundmaster and impounded.

NOTIFICATION.

1. Whenever the owner or person having the custody or possession of any animal shall observe or learn that such animal has shown symptoms of rabies, or has acted in a manner which would lead a reasonable man to a suspicion that it might have rabies, such owner or person having the custody or possession of such animal shall immediately notify the board of health officer, and shall allow the health officer or other official of the board of health to make an inspection or examination of such animal, and

to quarantine such animal until it shall be established to the satisfaction of said official that such animal has or has not rabies.

2. Whenever it is shown that any dog has bitten any person, the owner or person having custody or possession thereof shall upon order of the health officer quarantine it and keep it tied up or confined for a period of two weeks, and shall allow the health officer or other official of the board of health to make an inspection or examination thereof at any time during said period.

3. If it shall appear to the health officer or other official of the board of health, upon an examination as aforesaid, or otherwise, that a dog or other animal has rabies, he may kill it forthwith.

4. Whenever any animal shall be bitten by another animal having rabies the owner or person having the custody or possession of the animal so bitten shall, upon being informed thereof, either kill such animal or quarantine it and keep it tied up or confined for a period of six months, and the health officer or other official of the board of health shall have power, in his discretion, to kill or quarantine the animal so bitten, in case the owner or person having the custody or possession thereof shall fail to do so immediately, or in case the owner or person having the custody thereof is not readily accessible.

5. Any person violating any one of the provisions of this ordinance shall forfeit and pay a penalty of $25 for each offense.

THE SANITARY PRIVY.

Now is the time to build that sanitary privy, and so be prepared to do your share toward abating the fly nuisance during the coming summer. A pamphlet giving full directions for building a sanitary privy will be sent free upon application to the State Board of Health.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Thirty per cent of the blindness in the United States is from this cause. In other words, almost thirty per cent of the blindness could have been prevented by employ of Crede's method. This method, viz.: The dropping of 2% (or 1%) solution of silver nitrate into the eyes of new-born babies should be carried out as a matter of strict routine in every case, whether or not a possibility of infection is suspected. Hospitals and obstetricians practically always observe this rule, and it should be adopted by every physician and midwife.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS LICENSED.

During the year 1912 licenses to practice medicine and surgery were issued to 280.

Of this number 213 were licensed upon examination and 67 upon reciprocity.

TABLE—Physicians and surgeons licensed on examination, by months.

January	3
February	.....
March	.....
April	2
May	3
June	12
July	148
August	.....
September	.....
October	7
November	38
December	.....
Total	213

TABLE—Physicians and surgeons licensed on reciprocity, by months.

January	.....
February	9
March	5
April	8
May	8
June	6
July	7
August	1
September	9
October	6
November	3
December	5
Total	67

TABLE—Physicians and surgeons licensed on reciprocity as shown by states.

District of Columbia	1
Georgia	1
Illinois	12
Indiana	5
Iowa	10
Kansas	8
Kentucky	3
Maine	1
Maryland	5
Minnesota	1
Michigan	1
Nebraska	5
Ohio	7
Texas	3
Virginia	2
West Virginia	2
Total	67

MIDWIVES LICENSED.

During the year 1912 license to practice midwifery was issued to 11.

TABLE—Midwives licensed on examination, by months.

September	10
November	1
Total	11

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THREE MONTHS.

	Tuberculosis (sputum)	Typhoid	Diphtheria	Water	Gonorrhoea	Malaria	Rabies	Tuberculosis (not sputum)	Miscellaneous	
October	125	145	81	33	15	5	2	6	10	
November	101	55	75	10	8	9	.....	5	13	
December	119	44	75	4	12	4	1	6	10	
Totals	345	244	231	47	35	18	3	17	33	
Grand total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	977

Tuberculosis: per cent positive	29.2
Typhoid: per cent positive	40.1
Diphtheria: per cent positive	47.6

SPUTUM OUTFITS.

The laboratory is preparing for general distribution a supply of regulation sputum outfits. These will be ready about April 1st, and may be obtained by addressing "The State Bacteriologist, Jefferson City, Missouri."

*HOOKWORM REPORT.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 22, 1913.

Dr. Frank B. Hiller, Sec'y State Board of Health, Jefferson City, Missouri:

Dear Doctor—Following your instructions to investigate the conditions obtaining in Southeastern Missouri relative to hookworm infection among the inhabitants, I proceeded hence on March 7th

*Ability to publish this report in the present issue of the "Bulletin" is due to the fact that a delay in printing and distribution has existed.

and spent six days in various parts of Pemiscot and Dunklin counties.

The purpose of the trip was twofold, namely, to demonstrate, if possible, a presence of hookworm disease in the part of the State visited, and to interest the physicians in the matter of hookworm, with a view to gaining more complete information at a later date.

Deering was the town selected for special investigation. This is a "Company town" of 400 inhabitants, operated by the Wisconsin Lumber Company. It is situated near the middle of the western border of Pemiscot county. The land is low, swampy and wooded, and during the flood of a year ago was covered by about two feet of water.

The general appearance and sanitary conditions of Deering, however, were found to be much better than anticipated. The houses are all provided with well-made privies of the box type, with the exception of some in the negro district. Here several privies were seen with open backs and no boxes. No privies in the town are screened. A scavenger is employed, whose duty it is to make regular collections of the night soil, to apply disinfectants, and dispose of it by hauling into the woods.

It was attempted to obtain a series of thirty or more specimens of feces for examination during this stay in the town. Of this number of specimen boxes distributed through the assistance of the company physician, Dr. D. W. Lutens, only eight were returned. Hookworm ova were found in one of these, which case showed several well-marked indications of the disease.

This case was a boy, sixteen years old, weighing seventy-five pounds, and fifty-six inches in height. The dryness of the skin was very noticeable; there was some pallor, and the mental backwardness was one of the most striking features. Though with considerable opportunity for schooling, he was still doing work in the first grade.

Blood examination showed:

Red blood corpuscles.....	4,000,000
White blood corpuscles.....	20,000
Haemoglobin (Tallqvist)	80%
Differential count:	
Polynuclears	59%
Small lymphocytes	29.5%
Large mononuclears	3.5%
Eosinophiles	8%

A brother five years old appeared normal, and no ova were found in his feces. It should be stated that this family had lived in Louisiana two years previously. Other members of the family would not submit to examination.

A public lecture with the attendance of about fifty was given at Deering, and considerable interest shown. It was hoped that this might result in more specimens being submitted, either to the local physician or forwarded to the laboratory.

In addition to Deering, the following towns were visited, namely, Caruthersville and Pascola in Pemiscot county, and Kennett, Hornersville and Arbyrd in Dunklin county, where also one lumber camp was visited. It was not attempted to obtain specimens for examination in these places, the object being to interest the physicians on the subject, with a view of their sending in later specimens, both from suspected cases and from any source available. Twenty-one physicians were interviewed. One reported a case confirmed by laboratory examination, which occurred in Hayti last summer. Most of the doctors were interested and would willingly assist by sending specimens.

While sanitary conditions seemed to be fair in the larger places, all the conditions favorable to the existence and spread of hookworm obtained to a greater or lesser degree in the smaller towns. The climate and the physical character of the country, which in spring is largely covered by water, together with the absence of, or poorly constructed privies, afford suitable conditions for the presence and spread of hookworm disease.

It would not be difficult to select in any of the towns visited a good number of what might be called suspicious looking cases.

An interesting point with regard to the presence of hookworm in states bordering upon Missouri, and especially that part of Missouri visited, is shown in the second annual report of the "Rockefeller Sanitary Commission for the Eradication of Hookworm Disease." Of six counties, two in Tennessee and four in Arkansas, bordering on Pemiscot and Dunklin counties, hookworm infection has been demonstrated in four; likewise those in Arkansas bordering on Barry, Stone, Ozark, Ripley and Butler counties.

Since returning to Jefferson City four specimens of feces from Pemiscot county have been examined, all being negative. Additional data will be submitted as available.

Yours very truly,

M. C. STONE, M. D.,

State Bacteriologist.

DISINFECTION.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF DISINFECTANTS.

Sulphur.—Burn not less than four pounds for every one thousand cubic feet of air space. Keep room closed for twenty-four hours. Sulphur burned in a dry air is of very slight disinfecting power. First, prepare the room by opening out clothing and bedding, pulling furniture from the walls, loosening prints and photographs on the walls, opening and suspending by their covers all books and pamphlets, pillow slips removed and hung on a line, pillows turned on end, mattresses placed in good position, closets and dressers opened and emptied, registers shut, and all cracks and openings closed with rags or pasted shut with strips of paper.

Procure a tub and fill in a few inches of water, sufficient to nearly cover four bricks placed in the center. Upon the bricks place an iron pot or pan and break the roll sulphur into it in rather small fragments. Now take a hand atomizer and spray water around the room and over most of the objects therein, pour alcohol over the sulphur and light it, see that it is well on fire and that all is safe from fire spreading to surrounding objects, and then close the door and seal it with paper from the outside. After twenty-four hours air out the room.

If the furnishings in the room are of such a nature as to be injured by spraying with water, boil a kettle of water in the room so that it is filled with steam, or pour a quantity of boiling water into a tub and allow the steam to escape into the room.

Sulphur disinfection is only fairly effective, and it must not be forgotten that metal objects and gilt frames are liable to corrosion by the fumes, and that wall paper and fabrics may be more or less bleached. Sulphur candles are effective if one uses a sufficient number of them, something very rarely done, since it takes nearly a dollar's worth to disinfect a moderate-sized room.

Formaldehyde.—Prepare the room as for sulphur disinfection. Be sure the air is moist, and it is well for it to be quite warm also. For each one thousand cubic feet capacity provide two pints of formaldehyde solution and thirteen ounces of potassium permanganate.

After the room is prepared, procure a tin, agate or iron pail, holding not less than eight quarts, and place it in a large dish pan, with two bricks under the pail and within the pan. This is neces-

sary because of the heat generated and the effervescence when the chemicals are mixed. In very rare instances there has been fire from the heat or ignition of the vapor, but with proper handling this should not be. It may be well to look through a window while the gas is being evolved. Allow no fire or light in the room.

Place the permanganate in the pail first, and when all is ready from a wide-mouth bottle or pitcher quickly pour the formalin upon the crystals, and quickly retreat from the room, closing the door promptly and sealing it from the outside. The sealing should include the keyhole and the opening for the knob. Do not open the room for at least eight hours. Ventilate thoroughly and then close again, with several shallow vessels, containing a little ammonia distributed through the apartment. This will soon remove the odor of formaldehyde. Then open again and allow the sun to enter if possible.

This method is the most effective one known and has very little effect upon metal ornaments and upon fabrics. Some of the claims made regarding the penetrating power of formaldehyde gas have not been justified by experience, but the agent is one of great value when properly used.

Mercuric Chloride (*Corrosive Sublimate*).—A solution of one to one thousand (sixty grains to one gallon of water) will kill pathogenic bacteria excepting anthrax in fifteen to twenty minutes. When much organic matter is present twice this strength is required. Always use a fresh solution and do not keep it in metal vessels nor pour quantities through metal pipes. In making large quantities of solution, ammonium chloride may be added to render the bichloride more soluble. The city of New Orleans designates one and one-half ounces each of bichloride and ammonium chloride to twelve and one-half gallons of water (about five bucketfuls) to make a solution for disinfecting clothing and bedding. The garments are immersed for six hours and then rinsed in clean water. The Ohio board uses the following "standard solution:"

Corrosive sublimate, four ounces.

Sulphate of copper, one pound.

Water, one gallon.

The copper salt is added principally to color the solution. For disinfecting stools add eight ounces of the stock solution to one gallon of water. One-half this strength is suitable for disinfecting clothing, towels, bed linen, etc. Immerse them in it for several hours before sending to the laundry.

Another good stock solution that keeps well has been adopted by the Iowa board. It is as follows:

Corrosive sublimate, three hundred thirty and one-half grams.

Citric acid, one hundred and fifty-six grams.

Water (soft), twenty liters.

A little coloring material.

One ounce of this solution to one pint of water makes a solution of one to one thousand. It is suitable for many purposes.

Crude Phenol is no longer official, but it is very cheap and is used for disinfection of stables and places where the odor is not objectionable. The Wisconsin board recommends for stable and cellar disinfection a solution made of equal parts of crude phenol and concentrated sulphuric acid.

Slowly add the sulphuric acid to the phenol contained in a vessel immersed in water. Use the mixture by diluting with water so as to make a two or three per cent solution for use upon smooth surfaces and five per cent upon the rougher places.

Phenol U. S. P.—A five per cent solution (phenol, eight ounces; water, five quarts) is a good general disinfecting agent and especially for sputum. For use upon the human skin do not employ solutions over two and one-half per cent.

Chlorinated Lime.—Use six to eight ounces to a gallon of soft water and keep in a stone jug or jar. The stronger solution may be used for receiving feces and the weaker one for other discharges. The contact of the disinfectant should not be less than half an hour and the amount of solution used at each evacuation should be at least one quart. For disinfecting bedding, clothing, dishes, etc., use one to two ounces to a gallon of water and allow them to remain in the solution for several hours.

Fire is a sure disinfectant to be used for things of little value.

Steam.—Superheated steam under pressure (240 degrees F.) will destroy all germs within ten minutes. It requires apparatus in a special building. The general practitioner will not have to do with this method, but every municipality should have a plant so arranged as to secure good pressure and with the steam chamber built into a brick wall and the two ends opening into unconnected rooms, one for infected articles and the other for disinfected ones.

Dry Heat.—An oven at a temperature of 230 deegrees F. will disinfect articles therein after an exposure of two hours.

Boiling in water for thirty minutes will destroy all germs.

In a public health sense, "Complete disinfection" means disinfection during illness of the patient's body (superficially) and all of the secretions; clothing and utensils used by the patient, and after recovery, death or removal, disinfection of all apartments (and their contents) occupied by or contiguous to the patient. It should be done by the local health officials during and following dangerous infectious diseases, inclusive of tuberculosis.

By "Partial disinfection" is meant the disinfection of the discharges or excretions, the clothing of the patient and the room used by him, after his recovery. This may be done by either the attending physician or by the health officials. (Blair.)

DISINFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.

Before releasing a patient who has been ill of the eruptive, contagious diseases (smallpox, scarlet fever, etc.), the body must be bathed with a bichloride solution, one to four thousand. This must be followed by bathing with soap and hot water.

IMPORTANT NOTES CONCERNING CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

1. *Nature.*—An acute infection of the membranes of the brain and spinal cord caused by the meningococcus. The onset is sudden and characterized by high temperature, vomiting and headache, soon followed by convulsions and rigidity.

2. *Period of Incubation.*—Short, one week.

3. *Duration of Illness.*—When the use of antitoxine is followed by recovery, the duration is usually two to three weeks. Fatal cases die in from two or three days to two weeks.

4. *Mode of Contagion.*—Infection is carried in the secretions of the nose and throat, which are also the probable path of entrance into the body.

5. *Period of Contagion.*—Throughout the course of the disease, and also by cariers.

6. *Rules:*

A. *Quarantine.*—Quarantine should be strict with regard to the patient and attendants. Children of the household should

remain away from school, and all members should avoid public gatherings.

B. *Isolation.*—This should be strict, special care being used about the utensils, linen, etc., used by the patient, and in the washing of the hands by the attendants.

C. *Care of Family.*—The use of a mild mouth wash and nasal spray is advisable. Special attention should be paid to any members of the family showing catarrhal or other symptoms not suggestive of disinfection.

D. *Release:*

1. *Patient.*—It is of the utmost importance that the respiratory mucous membranes be in a normal condition. Greater or lesser degrees of paralysis may be disregarded.

2. *Articles Used by the Patient.*—These, as far as possible, should be destroyed by burning. Dishes, etc., should be sterilized by boiling.

3. *Clothing, Bedding, Etc.*—This may be disinfected by boiling; or better, first soaked in 5% phenol solution or bichloride 1 to 1000 before boiling.

4. *Premises.*—The room should be totally sealed and fumigated by formaldehyde. (See article in this bulletin on disinfection.)

INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

1. *Nature.*—An acute infection by an unknown microorganism, which attacks chiefly the motor cells of the spinal cord, resulting in more or less extensive paralysis of the extremities. Children are attacked more frequently than adults. The onset is sudden, and the paralysis, which is of the flaccid type, is one of the chief symptoms.

2. *Period of Incubation.*—This is not definitely known, probably a few days.

3. *Duration of Illness.*—Recovery usually begins in a week to ten days after the onset. The paralysis may entirely disappear or remain in all degrees.

4. *Mode of Contagion.*—Probably disseminated by the secretions of the respiratory mucous membranes. Possibly transmitted by bites of insects.

5. *Period of Contagion.*—Not known.

6. *Rules.*—Rules under meningitis apply to cases of infantile paralysis.

DIPHTHERIA.

1. *Nature.*—An acute localized infection of the tissues of the pharynx, and frequently of the nose, larynx and trachea. The disease, including membranous croup, is caused by the diphtheria bacillus. It growth is always localized in the tissue; septicæmia never occurs. The infection is characterized by the formation of a false membrane. The toxemia is usually severe, and affects chiefly the heart.

2. *Period of Incubation.*—Usually short, two to four days.

3. *Duration of Illness.*—The acute symptoms rapidly subside when antitoxine is used, especially if used early. The prostration, however, usually lasts two weeks or more.

4. *Mode of Contagion.*—The secretions of the nose and throat carry the infection.

5. *Period of Contagion.*—This depends upon the length of time that virulent bacilli remain in the nose and throat, and can be determined only by cultures. Bacilli usually disappear in from two to four weeks after the beginning of the disease. Occasionally they remain for a much longer period, so that cases that have otherwise completely recovered become carriers.

6. *Rules:*

A. *Quarantine.*—Quarantine should be strict in regard to the patient and attendants. Other children in the household, unless complete isolation be possible, should receive immunizing doses of antitoxine. Children should not attend school or associate with other children.

B. *Isolation.*—See meningitis.

C. *Care of Family.*—A mouth wash and nasal spray may be used. Members complaining of sore throat should have cultures taken for diagnosis.

D. *Release:*

1. *Patient.*—This should depend altogether upon the presence or absence of diphtheria bacilli in the nose and throat as shown by cultures, and it is recommended that two successive negative cultures be obtained before release. The first may be taken one week

after the throat is clear of membrane. It is also recommended that cultures for release be taken from both nose and throat.

2. The articles used by the patient; the bedding, clothing, etc., and the premises should be treated as indicated under "Release" in meningitis.

TYPHOID FEVER.

1. *Nature.*—Infection of the typhoid bacillus is characterized chiefly by a fever continuing four weeks or longer, marked prostration, loss of weight, delirium and diarrhoea. Infection is through the alimentary canal, but the disease becomes a true septicæmia.

2. *Period of Incubation.*—Two weeks.

3. *Duration of Illness.*—Four to six weeks. Relapses common.

4. *Mode of Contagion.*—This always occurs through the mouth, from contaminated food, drink, or fingers, which have directly or indirectly received the infection from the discharges of another patient. Sewage pollution is especially common, as during the disease the bacilli are present in both urine and feces. Flies.

5. *Period of Contagion.*—During the fever, and for a varying period of time afterward. A few cases become carriers, and may remain so for a long time.

6. *Rules:*

A. *Isolation.*—Special care should be used with regard to the attendants both in the handling of the patient and the disinfection of the discharges, and in turn their contact with the rest of the household; this with reference to the possibility of food and drink contamination.

B. *Care of Family.*—No especial rule other than mentioned above applies here. The antityphoid vaccination is applicable in this connection. The precaution, however, should be taken of making sure that persons so vaccinated are well and free of fever at the time.

TUBERCULOSIS.

1. *Nature.*—An infection by the tubercle bacillus, more or less chronic in nature, affecting chiefly the lungs, and it is to some degree contagious. Its contagiousness depends upon the care which the patient takes in preventing the discharges from the disease and

tissues (sputum) from becoming disseminated. Consequently it is dangerous only while there are open lesions, which can throw off the bacilli.

2. *Rules:*

A. *Isolation.*—This applies in that the patient should sleep alone, and should use his own drinking and eating utensils. The destruction of the sputum, preferably by burning, is of the utmost importance.

B. *Care of Family.*—The proper care of the patient solves the question of the care of the family. Any symptoms the least suggestive of tuberculosis in a member of the family should, however, receive prompt attention.

C. *Treatment of Premises After Death or Removal of Patient.* Thorough cleaning and formaldehyde disinfection of the room, bedding, clothing, etc., should be carried out.

SMALLPOX.

1. *Nature.*—One of the most infectious diseases. The indefinite symptoms during the first two or three days of the fever lead to frequent mistakes, and especial care should be taken during an epidemic. Headache, backache and sore throat, accompanied by fever, are suspicious symptoms, especially if there has been exposure. The eruption, which appears on the third or fourth day, is first macular, but passes through the papular and later on vesicular and pustular stages. The induration of the lesion itself is characteristic, as well as its general distribution, including palms and face.

2. *Period of Incubation.*—Ten to fourteen days.

3. *Duration of Illness.*—Acute symptoms usually last ten to fourteen days, but desquamation is not complete for three or four weeks.

4. *Mode of Contagion.*—From the secretions and skin.

5. *Period of Contagion.*—Especially contagious in the early part of the disease, and throughout the illness.

6. *Rules:*

A. *Quarantine.*—Strict quarantine of the entire household should be enforced.

B. *Isolation.*—This should be as complete as possible.

C. *Care of Family.*—All members of the family should be vaccinated at once, even if successful vaccination has been done previously.

D. *Release.*—After desquamation the bichloride bath should be given, together with a complete change of clothing. Articles used by the patient should be burned or sterilized by boiling, as far as possible. Clothing, etc., should be fumigated, together with the room. (See article on "Disinfection.")

SCARLET FEVER.

1. *Nature.*—An acute eruptive fever, characterized by a peculiar bright red rash, beginning on the upper chest, and rapidly spreading over the face, body and extremities. The initial fever is high, and is usually accompanied by vomiting. The disease is contagious and sequellae are common; otitis media, nephritis and adenitis.

2. *Period of Incubation.*—Short, four days.

3. *Duration of Illness.*—Acute symptoms last from one to two weeks. Complications and sequellae may prolong the illness to one or two months.

4. *Mode of Contagion.*—Secretions of the nose and throat. Probably, to some degree, the scales of desquamated skin and the suppurating lesions.

5. *Period of Contagion.*—From the first symptoms until patient has desquamated, and until all complicating open lesions have healed.

6. *Rules:*

A. *Quarantine.*—Quarantine should be extended to patient, attendants and children of the household.

B. *Isolation.*—This should be strict.

C. *Care of Family.*—This is covered by proper isolation of the patient, except that children should be under close observation.

D. *Release:*

1. *Patient.*—Bichloride bath and clean clothes, with proper precaution in regard to contamination of articles that have been used by the patient, is all that is required.

2. *Articles Used by the Patient.*—Clothing and premises should be disinfected as under meningitis.

Births and Deaths Reported in Missouri (Stillbirths Not Included) During the Quarter Ending December 31, 1912.

Counties.	Population, 1910	Total births during the quarter	Total deaths during the quarter	Important causes of death.																								
				Typhoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Influenza	Tuberculosis of the lungs	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Diabetes	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Other diseases of the nervous system	Diseases of heart and circulatory system	Pneumonia, Bronchopneumonia	Other diseases of respiratory system	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease	The puerperal state	Accidents	Suicides	Homicides	Other causes
Adair—	22,700																											
October		25	17	1									3				1	3		1				1		2	5
November		49	22	2						1	2			1			2	1	1		2	1		2		1	6
December		40	18	2					2					1	1		2	3		1		1						5
Totals		114	57																									
Andrew—	15,282																											
October		24	7										3				1	1									2
November		23	13								2		1				2	3	1			2		1			1
December		27	14								2	2	4				1	1		1							3
Totals		74	34																									
Atchinson—	13,604																											
October		19	5						1								1	1	1		1							
November		28	9	1													2		1	1		1		1			2
December		27	8	1			1											1	3						1			1
Totals		74	22																									
Audrain—	21,687																											
October		39	17	1							3		2				2	3	1		1	1	1	1			1
November		27	8								1		2					1	1	1		1					1
December		40	17					1		1	1		1					5	2	1							5
Totals		106	42																									

Barry—	23,869																														
October		56	19	1							2		1				3	1	2	1		2	1	1			4				
November		44	15	2					1		2	1	1				1	1				1		2			3				
December		40	11	1													2	2	1			1	1				3				
Totals		140	45																												
Barton—	16,747																														
October		42	10					1	1				1				1	2		1				1			2				
November		30	14	1							1		2	1	1		1	3	1								3				
December		30	11			1		1									1		2					2	1		3				
Totals		102	35																												
Bates—	25,869																														
October		52	27	2				1			1	1	2	1			1	1	1			5		1		1	9				
November		38	18	1					1		1	1	2				1	3				1		1			6				
December		56	15		1						1		2				1		1			2	1	2			4				
Totals		146	60																												
Benton—	14,881																														
October		26	8								1					1		1									5				
November		21	7								2		1						1			1					2				
December		45	14										1				2	3				1					7				
Totals		92	29																												
Bollinger—	14,576																														
October		42	15								2		1				1	2	1		1			2			5				
November		26	8	1							2							1			1	1					2				
December		32	17	1					1			1			1		2	1			1	2	1	1			5				
Totals		100	40																												
Boone—	30,533																														
October		57	28	1						1	6	1	1				2	4	3		1			1	2		5				
November		58	20	1							4		3	1			2		2	1	1	1					4				
December		56	23								3		3				2	2	3			1				2	7				
Totals		171	71																												
Buchanan (outside St. Joseph)—	15,517																														
October		7	12								2						3	2	2			1					2				
November		35	11								1							1	1			2				1	5				
December		19	14	1					1		3		1				3	2	1							1	1				
Totals		61	37																												

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED IN MISSOURI (STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED) DURING THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1912—Continued.

Counties.	Population, 1910	Total births during the quarter	Total deaths during the quarter	Important causes of death.																								
				Typhoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Influenza	Tuberculosis of the lungs	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Diabetes	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Other diseases of the nervous system	Diseases of heart and circulatory system	Pneumonia, Bronchopneumonia	Other diseases of respiratory system	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease	The puerperal state	Accidents	Suicides	Homicides	Other causes
St. Joseph—	77,403																											
October		127	99	1							14	1	5	2			11	18	7	1	4	5	3	6	1	1	19
November		111	75								3		6				5	14	7	2	1	5		3	2		27
December		116	95							1	5	1	9	4			10	10	9		2	20		3	1		20
Totals		354	269																									
Butler—	20,624																											
October		46	52	2				1			2					1		3	5	1	7	1	1	3			25
November		53	48	4							3	1		1	2		1	1	10		5	3	2	2			13
December		43	52	3					1		7	2					3	3	12	1	1	2		2			15
Totals		142	152																									
Caldwell—	14,605																											
October		26	10								1							1				3					5
November		22	11														4	2			1		1	2			1
December		26	10					1			3						1	2		1							2
Totals		74	31																									
Callaway—	24,400																											
October		60	25	1							1	1	1				1	5	3		2	3				1	6
November		42	34	2					2		3	2	3				5	4				4			1		6
December		39	23	1					3		3		2				1	4	2	1				1			5
Totals		141	82																									

Camden—	11,582																														
October		14	7								1						1		1	1			1				2				
November		19	1															1													
December		18	6	2																						1			3		
Totals		51	14																												
Cape Girardeau—	27,621																														
October		52	35	3					2	1	2	3					2	2	3	2	5		1	2			7				
November		48	31	4					1	1	4		2				2	3	2	2		1	1	2			6				
December		62	36	1					3	2	3		1			1	2	3	3		1	1		2			13				
Totals		162	102																												
Carroll—	23,098																														
October		33	13	1							2	1						2		1		2		1			3				
November		42	10								1			1			1		2	1							4				
December		40	26	1						1	2	1	1	1			1	3	1	2	2	3		1			6				
Totals		115	49																												
Carter—	5,504																														
October		16	4																							1			3		
November		16	1															1													
December		6	6							2		1					1										2				
Totals		38	11																												
Cass—	22,973																														
October		60	19										1				4	3	1		1						9				
November		45	16	1				1									1	3		1		1			2		6				
December		45	17								2		2				2	1	4		1	2		1	1		1				
Totals		150	52																												
Cedar—	16,080																														
October		23	14	1					1		1		1				1	1				2					6				
November		36	8						1					1			3					1					2				
December		33	12								1						1	1	2	2	1	3					1				
Totals		92	34																												
Chariton—	23,503																														
October		48	16						1		3		1					3	1		3	1					3				
November		49	10	1							1		1				1	1	1			3		1							
December		56	19	1				1		1	2		1				1	5	1	1				1		1	3				
Totals		153	45																												

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED IN MISSOURI (STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED) DURING THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1912—Continued.

Counties.	Population, 1910	Total births during the quarter	Total deaths during the quarter	Important causes of death.																							
				Typhoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Influenza	Tuberculosis of the lungs	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Diabetes	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Other diseases of the nervous system	Diseases of heart and circulatory system	Pneumonia, Broncho-pneumonia	Other diseases of respiratory system	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease	The puerperal state	Accidents	Suicides	Homicides	Other causes
Christian—	15,832																										
October		33	8	1							1							1			1						4
November		35	10	1							1								2		1						5
December		36	11	1				1			1	1							3				1				3
Totals		104	29																								
Clark—	12,811																										
October		16	11							1		1		1				2		1		2					3
November		15	8										1				1	5				1					
December		20	16						1				2	1			1	4	1			1					5
Totals		51	35																								
Clay—	20,302																										
October		33	31	1							2	1	3	1			1	6	1		1	4	1	1			8
November		29	26								3		2	1			5	3	2			6		1			3
December		34	32								2		2	1			4	7	5					2	1	1	7
Totals		96	89																								
Clinton—	15,297																										
October		29	11								1						2			1	1	1		1			4
November		31	13								1	1	2					3	2		1	1	1				1
December		26	14								1							5	2	1		1	1				3
Totals		86	38																								

Cole (outside Jefferson City)—	10,107																														
October		16	9	1							1		1				2			1		1					2			
November		14	12	1							1							2		1	2	1					4			
December		11	6	1							1															1	3			
Totals		41	27																											
Jefferson City—	11,850																														
October		42	18	3							1	2	1					2		1	1	2	1				4			
November		18	16								2	2	2				2	2		2							4			
December		14	12								1			1			1	3		3		1		1			1			
Totals		74	46																											
Cooper—	20,311																														
October		31	23						2		1		1			1	1	4	4			1	1	2			5			
November		32	15						1		3	1	2				2		1			1					4			
December		39	18						2		5				1		2	2	1			1					4			
Totals		102	56																											
Crawford—	13,576																														
October		31	14					1			3	1					1		1			3	1				3			
November		26	7								1						1	1				1					3			
December		19	15	1							1							2	1			1		1		1	7			
Totals		76	36																											
Dade—	15,613																														
October		31	16						3	1	2	1					1	1	1		2	2					2			
November		27	6									1					1	3						1						
December		24	5								2						1							2						
Totals		82	27																											
Dallas—	13,181																														
October		31	6	2					2				1														1			
November		18	9	1					1				1									3		1			2			
December		39	16	1					1			1	1			1		2	1			1	1	3			3			
Totals		88	31																											
Daviess—	17,605																														
October		30	11								1						1	3		1		1		1			3			
November		20	16	1					1		1							3	1			2	1	1	1		4			
December		43	18	2								1	3	1				1	1			3		1			5			
Totals		93	45																											

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED IN MISSOURI (STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED) DURING THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1912—Continued.

Counties.	Population, 1910.	Total births during the quarter.	Total deaths during the quarter.	Important causes of death.																							
				Typhoid Fever.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Influenza.	Tuberculosis of the lungs.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Cancer.	Diabetes.	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Other diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of heart and circulatory system.	Pneumonia, Broncho-pneumonia.	Other diseases of respiratory system.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age).	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease.	The puerperal state.	Accidents.	Suicides.	Homicides.	Other causes.
DeKalb—	12,531																										
October		24	14								2						3	1				1	1		1		5
November		23	8	1										1				1	1		2						2
December		24	5														1	3				1					
Totals		71	27																								
Dent—	13,245																										
October		22	4						1											1				1			1
November		13	6				1							1			2		1								1
December		38	7						1		2		1									1		1			1
Totals		73	17																								
Douglas—	16,664																										
October		34	8	1							1										1	1		2			2
November		32	9	1							1							2			1	1		2			1
December		46	9								1				1		1	1	2								3
Totals		112	26																								
Dunklin—	30,328																										
October		129	74	2					4		2		2			1	4	1	18	4	8	1		2		2	23
November		101	60	2					5		7		3				2	3	9		4	2	1				22
December		114	58	2					2		2				2		2	1	13	2	4	1		3			24
Totals		344	192																								

Franklin—	29,830																														
October		62	21							1		3	1	1				3	5			2	1		2			2			
November		50	21						1	2		3		1					5	1		1			1			6			
December		53	27								2	1		4				2	6	3	1	1						7			
Totals		165	69																												
Gasconade—	12,847																														
October		31	17	1						1		2		2					1	1	1				2			6			
November		36	9							2				2					2					1	1			1			
December		23	18								1	1		3				2	1	4		1	1		1			3			
Totals		90	44																												
Gentry—	16,820																														
October		23	17									1						2	2	2	1	1	3	1	2			2			
November		29	15	1									1	1				2		1	1	1	3					4			
December		44	17							1		2		2				2	3	1			1		2			3			
Totals		96	49																												
Greene (outside Springfield)—	28,630																														
October		48	26	2						1			1	1				3	2		2	2		1	2	2		7			
November		43	11	2						1		1	1		1				1				1	1				2			
December		49	26						1	1			1					1	3	4		1	2		4			8			
Totals		140	63																												
Springfield—	35,201																														
October		67	54	3								4	1	1				4	3	3	1	4	4	3	1		1	21			
November		89	49	4						1		1	2	5				1	3	3		2	2		3	1	1	20			
December		32	60	2						2	1	4	2	2				4	5	8			6	2	4	2	1	15			
Totals		188	163																												
Grundy—	16,744																														
October		37	17	1						1			1		1			2	1				1		4			5			
November		28	19	1								2		2					2		1		1		3		1	6			
December		40	14									4							5	1	1				1			2			
Totals		105	50																												
Harrison—	20,466																														
October		29	18									1	1	1				1	3	2	1		2					6			
November		33	12	2								1		2							1	1	1		1			3			
December		44	7						1			1		1					1				1					2			
Totals		106	37																												

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED IN MISSOURI (STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED) DURING THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1912—Continued.

Counties.	Population, 1910	Total births during the quarter	Total deaths during the quarter	Important causes of death.																						
				Typhoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Influenza	Tuberculosis of the lungs	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Diabetes	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Other diseases of the nervous system	Diseases of heart and circulatory system	Pneumonia, Bronchopneumonia	Other diseases of respiratory system	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease	The puerperal state	Accidents	Suicides	Homicides	Other causes
Henry—	27,242																									
October		53	23	1			1				1						4	6			1	1	1	1			6
November		44	21	2			1		1				1				3	3	1	1	1	1			1		4
December		47	25	1			2				1		3	2			3	3	2				2				6
Totals		144	69																							
Hickory—	8,741																									
October		16	5	1							1								1				1			1
November		11	3										1													2
December		18	5																			1	1			3
Totals		45	13																							
Holt—	14,539																									
October		38	14	2				1			1			1				3				1				5
November		26	9	1				1			1							1		1			1	1			2
December		33	7	1							2	1					1						1			1
Totals		97	30																							
Howard—	15,653																									
October		20	11	1							2						4	1	1			1				1
November		13	5	1														2								2
December		19	9								1							4				3				1
Totals		52	25																							

Howell—	21,065																												
October		67	23	4					1		1	1	1	1		1	1	1	2	2	2				1		4
November		59	20					1	1		1		1	1			2		1	1	1					1		9
December		43	29	2					1	1	2	1	1			1	1	3	2	2	1	1	1				9
Totals		169	72																								
Iron—	8,563																												
October		24	8	1									1						1	1	1						3
November		20	5					1											1					1			2
December		20	12								4						1	3				1		1			2
Totals		64	25																								
Jackson (outside of Kansas City)—	35,141																												
October		88	30	1							3			1			2	5	2	1				3	1		11
November		35	29								1		3	1			4	6	2	1				3	1		7
December		69	30	2							1		2				3	8	2	1		2		3			6
Totals		192	89																								
Kansas City—	248,381																												
October		487	280	3				3	3		27	3	13	3	1		8	52	20	2	12	24	7	24	8	7	60
November		377	289	4				1	5	1	23	5	15	5	2		13	53	21	9	12	20	5	24	7	2	62
December		492	351	2			3	3	3	5	22	9	23	2	4		6	58	40	9	7	26	4	24	14	6	81
Totals		1,356	920																								
Jasper (outside Joplin and Webb City)—	45,783																												
October		100	47				1		1		7	1	1	1			1	5	2	2	4	3		3			15
November		88	39	1				2	3		8		2	1			2	4	1	1	2	4		2	1		5
December		84	44	1			1	1	2		3			2			7	10	1			1		7			8
Totals		272	130																								
Joplin—	32,073																												
October		45	42	3					2		8		2				1	5	2		2	5		2	1		9
November		145	39	1				2	3		4		2				1	8	1		4	2	1		2		8
December		35	45	1			1		3		6	1	2	1			4	4	5	3		4		1		2	7
Totals		225	126																								
Webb City—	11,817																												
October		31	14						1		3		1					1						2			6
November		37	9				1				2	2	1					1			2						
December		36	15						1		3		1					2	4	1							3
Totals		104	38																								

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED IN MISSOURI (STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED) DURING THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1912—Continued.

Counties.	Population, 1910.	Total births during the quarter.	Total deaths during the quarter.	Important causes of death.																							
				Typhoid Fever.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Influenza.	Tuberculosis of the lungs.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Cancer.	Diabetes.	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Other diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of heart and circulatory system.	Pneumonia, Bronchopneumonia.	Other diseases of respiratory system.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 yrs. of age).	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease.	The puerperal state.	Accidents.	Suicides.	Homicides.	Other causes.
Jefferson—	27,878																										
October		59	13	1			1				1					1	1	1			1			3	1		2
November		72	27	2							3		3				1	1	1	3	1	2			1		9
December		53	33	2						1	2						3	4	4	2		4		3		2	6
Totals		184	73																								
Johnson—	26,297																										
October		43	20								1		1					4	3			2	1	1			7
November		35	15								3	1						4	2				1				4
December		58	23	1							2		4				3	3	1	1			1	3	1		3
Totals		136	58																								
Knox—	12,403																										
October		19	5								1						2										2
November		19	9	1							1						1		1			1	1				3
December		25	5								1						1		1								2
Totals		63	19																								
Laclede—	17,363																										
October		44	12						2								1	1			1			1	1		5
November		37	7						1				1					1	1			1					2
December		23	10						1		1		1				1					1	1				4
Totals		104	29																								

Lafayette—	30,154																													
October		44	42								6		4	1			5	5		1	1	1		3	2		13
November		58	34	1			1				2		6			1	1	5	1				1	2	1		12
December		40	29	1			2					1	4	1			1	2	2	1	1	4		1		1	7
Totals		142	105																											
Lawrence—	26,583																													
October		57	28								5		2				2	3	1		2		1				12
November		60	28	2				1	4		3		1				2	1	2	1		1	1				9
December		54	32						3	1	3						1	3	4	2		2		2			11
Totals		171	88																											
Lewis—	15,514																													
October		24	8														2	1	1			2					2
November		13	9								1		1				2	1				1					3
December		19	14								2		1				2	2	1			3					3
Totals		56	31																											
Lincoln—	17,033																													
October		39	12	1							1		1					2			3						4
November		32	16	2									2				1	2		1		1		2	1	1	3
December		21	12	1							2		1				1	1	2		1			1			2
Totals		92	40																											
Linn—	25,253																													
October		54	22	2							2			1				3		1	1			2			10
November		39	19	2						1	6			1				5				2					2
December		50	21						2		2				1		1	6	1			2		1			5
Totals		143	62																											
Livingston—	19,453																													
October		32	13										3	1			2	1	1		1		1				3
November		32	28					1			2		1	1	1		2	1	1	2		2	2	4			8
December		30	18									1					4	2	2		1			3			5
Totals		94	59																											
McDonald—	13,539																													
October		13	12								2						2	1									7
November		14	3																											3
December		20	3						1		1								1											
Totals		47	18																											

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED IN MISSOURI (STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED) DURING THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1912—Continued.

Counties.	Population, 1910	Total births during the quarter	Total deaths during the quarter	Important causes of death.																					
				Typhoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Influenza	Tuberculosis of the lungs	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Diabetes	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Other diseases of the nervous system	Diseases of heart and circulatory system	Pneumonia, Bronchopneumonia	Other diseases of respiratory system	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease	The puerperal state	Accidents	Suicides	Homicides	Other causes
Macon—	30,868																								
October		54	26								1	1	1				3	2			2	1		1		1	10
November		44	25								2		3	2				5		1		3		3		1	4
December		63	18	1					1		3							3	1			2	1	2			4
Totals		161	69																								
Madison—	11,273																								
October		23	23	2				2			4		1				2	2			1	1		1			7
November		22	7					1	1								2					1					2
December		30	4							1	1						1			1							
Totals		75	34																								
Maries—	10,088																								
October		20	6								1								1								4
November		19	5	1																1		1					2
December		18	7										1					1	1			1					3
Totals		57	18																								
Marion (outside of Hannibal)—	12,231																								
October		13	10	1													1	2	2		1	2					1
November		21	8					1									1	1	1				1	1			2
December		12	9								1		2					1	1	1		1			1		1
Totals		46	27																								

Hannibal—	18,341																														
October		40	19	1							2								4			1			2	2		7			
November		25	21				2		1	1	2	1	1	1					2	2			2	1	1			4			
December		33	19	1					1	2	1	1	1				1		2				3		1			5			
Totals		98	59																												
Mercer—	12,335																														
October		24	3										1															2			
November		32	15											1					3	2			2	1		1		5			
December		18	1														1														
Totals		74	19																												
Miller—	16,717																														
October		31	12	1					2		2						2											5			
November		18	14						1		1		1	1	1				1	1		1			2			4			
December		38	14								2								3	3			3	1	1			1			
Totals		87	40																												
Mississippi—	14,557																														
October		35	17						1		3					1			2	1		4						5			
November		28	19	1					1		3					1	1		4	3	1	2			1			1			
December		35	13								5		1				1			3			1		1			1			
Totals		98	49																												
Moniteau—	14,375																														
October		28	9																1			1			1			6			
November		26	10								1		2			1				1					2			3			
December		34	12								1						2		6						1			2			
Totals		88	31																												
Monroe—	18,304																														
October		32	19	1					1		3		3				3						3					5			
November		30	19								2						1	3	3		1	1	1					7			
December		27	12			1					1	1										1		3				5			
Totals		89	50																												
Montgomery—	15,604																														
October		22	16								2		3						3			1	3					4			
November		25	12	3							1	1					2		1	1			1					2			
December		30	14						2				2	1					4			1	1	1				2			
Totals		77	42																												

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED IN MISSOURI (STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED) DURING THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1912—Continued.

Counties.	Population, 1910	Total births during the quarter	Total deaths during the quarter	Important causes of death.																					
				Typhoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Influenza	Tuberculosis of the lungs	Other forms of tuberculosis	Cancer	Diabetes	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Other diseases of the nervous system	Diseases of heart and circulatory system	Pneumonia, Bronchopneumonia	Other diseases of respiratory system	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 yrs. of age)	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease	The puerperal state	Accidents	Suicides	Homicides	Other causes
Morgan—	12,863																									
October		29	10	1							1	1						1	1	1	2	1		1			
November		34	9	1				1							1			1			1	1	1	1			1
December		27	12	1							1		2		1				4			2			1		
Totals		90	31																							
New Madrid—	19,488																									
October		59	33	1				1	2			1	1					1	3	1	3	3	1	1			14
November		74	20	1							3								2	1		2	2				9
December		67	66	2				2	1	1	10	2	1				2	3	9		5	2	3	7	1		15
Totals		200	119																							
Newton—	27,136																									
October		70	23						2				1				1	3			1	5	1	1	1	1	7
November		50	18					1	1				1					3				3	1	2			6
December		58	19	1					2		1						1		4			1		2			7
Totals		178	60																							
Nodaway—	28,833																									
October		46	15								3						2	3	1	1	2	1	1				1
November		64	23								2		1	1			2	4	1			2	3	2	1		4
December		67	22					1			2		3				3		4			2			1		6
Totals		177	60																							

Oregon—	14,681																													
October		38	11	1				1			1		1				1	1			1			1			3		
November		37	10	1							1								1		2			1			4		
December		34	19	2				1				1					2	1	2	2			1				7		
Totals		109	40																											
Osage—	14,283																													
October		38	10				1	3										1	1		1						3		
November		46	17	2			1	2		2						1		2	1			2	2				2		
December		25	9					3						1			1	1			1						2		
Totals		109	36																											
Ozark—	11,926																													
October		37	4													1		1		1							1		
November		37	6													1	1							1	1		2		
December		27	12							1			1				1			1		1	1				6		
Totals		101	22																											
Pemiscot—	19,559																													
October		49	33				2	1								1		1		3	2	1	1			21		
November		29	31	1			1			3		1				1		7		3		1	5		1	7		
December		34	38	1				1		4				2			2	7		3	1	1				16		
Totals		112	102																											
Perry—	14,898																													
October		35	12	2				1								3	2				1					3		
November		39	12	2												3	2									5		
December		41	11							2		1		1		2		1								4		
Totals		115	35																											
Pettis (outside of Sedalia)—	16,091																													
October		18	15	1			1	1	1		1		3				2				2					3		
November		22	11	2				1					1	1		1	1			1	1		2					
December		29	5				1				1										1	1				1		
Totals		69	31																											
Sedalia—	17,822																													
October		37	26	1					3		2		2			1	2		1	2	1		2			9		
November		24	21				1	1	2		1							1	1	1	6			1		6		
December		44	31						3		7					2	2	2			3		2			10		
Totals		105	78																											

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED IN MISSOURI (STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED) DURING THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1912—Continued.

Counties.	Population, 1910	Total births during the quarter	Total deaths during the quarter	Important causes of death.																							
				Typhoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Influenza	Tuberculosis of the lungs	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Diabetes	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Other diseases of the nervous system	Diseases of heart and circulatory system	Pneumonia, Broncho-pneumonia	Other diseases of respiratory system	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease	The puerperal state	Accidents	Suicides	Homicides	Other causes
Phelps—	15,796																										
October		37	15								1						1	4		1	1	2					5
November		24	10						1								1	2	3			1					2
December		25	9								1						1		3	1				1			2
Totals		86	34																								
Pike—	22,556																										
October		39	19								1		2				1	2	1			3		1			8
November		24	24	2			1						1	1			3	2	1			4					9
December		39	17								3	1						2	4			4		1			2
Totals		102	60																								
Platte—	14,429																										
October		31	18	1							1		2				3	1	1		1			1	1		6
November		18	10					1			1							3	1	1		1					2
December		41	18								3		2				3	1				1		3			5
Totals		90	46																								
Polk—	21,561																										
October		37	17					1	1		2		1				1	1	2	1	1	2					4
November		44	23	1					3		1	1	2					5	3				1				6
December		30	17						1	1	1		3				1		2	3							5
Totals		111	57																								

Pulaski—	11,438																												
October		31	10				1				2		1									1							5
November		32	13								1	2	1					1		1			2		2				3
December		30	8			1					2	2																	3
Totals		93	31																										
Putnam—	14,308																												
October		29	21	2									1			1	1	4	2	1		1							8
November		23	8	1						1	2		1																3
December		28	10							1			1					4				1							3
Totals		80	39																										
Ralls—	12,913																												
October		13	7								1						1	2	1		1								1
November		27	8								1						2		1			1	1	1					1
December		10	7	2									1									1							3
Totals		50	22																										
Randolph (outside of Moberly)—	15,259																												
October		34	10					1				1	1				1	1				1		2				2
November		36	10	1			1				1		2					1	1		1	1							1
December		40	17								1		1				2	2	4	1		2		1					3
Totals		110	37																										
Moberly—	10,923																												
October		18	9	1							2						1	1	1		1	1							1
November		6	12										1					2	1	1		1						1	5
December		31	13					1			1		1				2	2	2					1					3
Totals		55	34																										
Ray—	21,451																												
October		43	13								1				2			2			1	1	1	2				3
November		53	16	1				2									3	2	1		1	1		1	1				3
December		55	17										1				2	2				1	1	2					8
Totals		151	46																										
Reynolds—	9,592																												
October		24	6								1				1				1										3
November		22	10			1		2							1					1	2	1							2
December		23	8	1				1			1								3					1					1
Totals		69	24																										

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED IN MISSOURI (STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED) DURING THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1912—Continued.

Counties.	Population, 1910	Total births during the quarter	Total deaths during the quarter	Important causes of death.																						
				Typhoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Influenza	Tuberculosis of the lungs	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Diabetes	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Other diseases of the nervous system	Diseases of heart and circulatory system	Pneumonia, Bronchopneumonia	Other diseases of respiratory system	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease	The puerperal state	Accidents	Suicides	Homicides	Other causes
Ripley—	13,099																									
October		16	7					1											1							6
November		15	7	1																						4
December		38	13								1							2			1		1			5
Totals		69	27																							
St. Charles—	24,695																									
October		57	27				2				2		1		1		1	4			2	4		1	2	7
November		41	17														2	1	1		1	2		2		8
December		45	16														2	2	7	1						4
Totals		143	60																							
St. Clair—	16,412																									
October		26	12	2							1						1	1	2			2				3
November		33	13										1	1			1	1			2		1	2		4
December		28	17	1							2						4	5		1				1		3
Totals		87	42																							
St. Francois—	35,738																									
October		72	34					1	2		2	2		1			2	3	2		6	2		3		1	7
November		82	29				1		1		4	2		2			2	1	4	1	1						10
December		96	38						2	1	1						5	1	8	1	2	4		1			12
Totals		250	101																							

Ste. Genevieve—	10,607																													
October		29	10	1						1	1			1			1				1			1			3		
November		14	6	2																1			1			2		
December		22	12														2	1	1		1			3			4		
Totals		65	28																											
St. Louis—	82,417																													
October		147	84	2					3		33	1	7				5	6	3	5		4	1	5	2		7		
November		122	90	5					3	2	34						4	7	5	2	3	7		3	3		12		
December		126	114	3					1		28		2		1		9	16	11	5		5	1	8	3		21		
Totals		395	288																											
Saline—	29,448																													
October		43	18	1							2	1					1	3	2	2	3						3		
November		44	20						1		2	2	1				1	5	1					1			6		
December		51	31								2		1	1			4	7	1	1		2	2	1			9		
Totals		138	69																											
Schuyler—	9,062																													
October		16	3								1																2		
November		12	8								2		1				1					1		2			1		
December		19	13								1		2				1	2	1					1			5		
Totals		47	24																											
Scotland—	11,869																													
October		16	12								1		1					2		3		2					3		
November		19	4														1	1				1					1		
December		21	4										1	1				1									1		
Totals		56	20																											
Scott—	22,372																													
October		87	38	5				1	3		2	1					3	3	1		2	2	1	2		1	11		
November		73	28	1					1		2	1					2	1	3		2		2		1		12		
December		81	32					2	1		2								11	3		1		1			11		
Totals		241	98																											
Shannon—	11,343																													
October		33	11					1									1				2		1				6		
November		20	3																								3		
December		31	9	2				3													2						2		
Totals		84	23																											

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED IN MISSOURI (STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED) DURING THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1912—Continued.

Counties.	Population, 1910.	Total births during the quarter.	Total deaths during the quarter.	Important causes of death. Typhoid Fever.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Influenza.	Tuberculosis of the lungs.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Cancer.	Diabetes.	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Other diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of heart and circulatory system.	Pneumonia, Broncho-pneumonia.	Other diseases of respiratory system.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age).	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease.	The puerperal state.	Accidents.	Suicides.	Homicides.	Other causes.
Shelby—	14,864																										
October		34	8																1				1				6
November		30	11	1				1	1		1							1		1		1					4
December		25	10										1				2	1	1					2			3
Totals		89	29																								
toddard—	27,807																										
October		88	56	3				5	3		2		3				3	2	1	1	4			2			27
November		80	36	3					2		3				1		1	2	8		1	1					14
December		75	47	4				2	2	1	2		1			1	1	2	7	2	1	1		1	2		17
Totals		243	139																								
Stone—	11,559																										
October		19	2									1															1
November		17	8						3												1				1		3
December		23	2															1						1			
Totals		59	12																								
Sullivan—	18,598																										
October		52	17	1							2			1			1	5			2			1			4
November		36	4	1																		2		1			
December		47	10	1			1				2							2							1		3
Totals		135	31																								

Taney—	9,134																														
October		28	6																1	1			1				1		2		
November		26	12																		1		1								
December		19	13	1							1		1								1	1		2		1		1	4		
Totals		73	31																												
Texas—	21,458																														
October		65	14					1				1								1		1	1	3					6		
November		57	13								1		1					1	2		1	1					1		5		
December		54	22	1							1	2	1					1	2	3			1					10		
Totals		176	49																												
Vernon—	28,827																														
October		48	21	2							2		2					2	4	2	1		1	1	1			3		
November		66	25	3			1	1			2			1				3	3	2		1	3					5		
December		57	49	2				2			2		2		2			9	5	2	1		6		4	1		11		
Totals		171	95																												
Warren—	9,123																														
October		11	6								1		1						1	1			1					1		
November		24	7								3		1						1					1	1					
December		13	9								1		1					1	3						1			2		
Totals		48	22																												
Washington—	13,378																														
October		21	13	1							2								1		2	2	1		1	1		2		
November		17	8	3															1	1			1					2		
December		23	10								1		2									1			2			4		
Totals		61	31																												
Wayne—	15,181																														
October		43	15	2				2	1		1		2						1	1	1							4		
November		30	15	1					3			1						1		3	1		1					4		
December		34	13								2							3		3	1		1			1		2		
Totals		107	43																												
Webster—	17,377																														
October		32	18	4					1				1					1	2	1			2		1			5		
November		41	16						1	1	2		1					3				1	1					6		
December		52	19					1			3		2						1	4			1	1	1			5		
Totals		125	53																												

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED IN MISSOURI (STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED) DURING THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1912—Continued.

Counties.	Population, 1910	Total births during the quarter	Total deaths during the quarter	Important causes of death.																						
				Typhoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Influenza	Tuberculosis of the lungs	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Diabetes	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Other diseases of the nervous system	Diseases of heart and circulatory system	Pneumonia, Bronchopneumonia	Other diseases of respiratory system	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	Acute Nephritis and Brights Disease	The puerperal state	Accidents	Suicides	Homicides	Other causes
Worth—	8,007																									
October		26	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
November		17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
December		9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3
Totals		52	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wright—	18,315																									
October		29	14	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	5
November		40	16	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
December		70	18	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	4
Totals		139	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Louis city	687,029																									
October		1,343	813	12	...	1	2	2	21	1	68	9	65	13	...	1	42	135	63	31	31	77	6	51	21	8	153
November		1,274	779	7	...	4	4	1	18	1	54	11	53	5	2	...	30	164	78	29	10	79	4	45	19	9	152
December		1,233	1,096	3	...	9	3	1	24	13	81	8	71	12	2	...	53	175	183	60	21	95	7	55	23	9	188
Totals		3,850	2,688	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals for October		6,615	3,332	108	...	1	9	31	86	6	308	45	178	33	5	9	201	425	206	89	176	235	44	177	52	27	881
Totals for November		6,055	3,060	108	...	5	15	27	91	10	266	44	169	37	13	3	167	428	242	81	92	237	48	159	53	18	747
Totals for December		6,426	3,781	70	1	11	16	25	90	41	323	47	205	35	20	5	235	497	483	127	69	273	40	214	59	27	868
Grand totals		19,096	10,173	286	1	17	40	83	267	57	897	136	552	105	38	17	603	1350	931	297	337	745	132	550	164	72	2496